THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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St. James's Caron
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun Star
London Packet
Englifh Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
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Courier—Ev. Ma
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BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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Meteorological Table for September, 1800.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1800.
Aug.	°	°	°		
27	51	60	55	29,89	ſhowery
28	54	59	56	,92	ſhowery
29	61	68	57	,98	
30	60	66	58	30,04	cloudy
31	62	75	59	29,98	fair
S. 1	63	68	55	,95	fair
2	60	70	59	,90	fair
3	63	71	60	,90	fair
4	65	74	61	,88	fair
5	58	59	57	,50	rain
6	58	66	50	,43	fair
7	59	58	56	,12	rain
8	58	68	57	,16	fair
9	59	69	58	,50	fair
10	60	66	59	,75	fair
11	62	69	56	,96	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1800.
Sept.	°	°	°		
12	60	68	59	30,12	fair
13	59	69	64	,16	fair
14	61	76	61	,14	fair
15	62	77	62	,10	fair
16	61	77	63	,04	fair
17	64	78	64	29,97	fair
18	64	70	56	,89	fair
19	58	64	57	,78	ſhowery
20	56	66	55	,74	fair
21	57	64	55	,60	rain
22	56	63	56	,30	ſhowery
23	56	62	54	,58	ſhowery
24	56	62	56	,45	rain
25	55	52	51	,40	ſtormy
26	51	59		,80	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in Auguſt, 1800.
1	W	30,11	68	66	14 5.4	ardent ſun
2	SW	3	66	66	.5	ardent ſun, ſome black clouds
3	SW	29,94	68	63	.6	black clouds P. M. ſhower at night
4	W	96	63	61	.8	black clouds
5	NW	30,18	61	65	3.5	black clouds
6	SW	29,98	62	59	5.7	a ſhower
7	S	30,20	59	56	.9	ardent ſun
8	W	26	59	63	.6	ardent ſun
9	SE	30	63	64	4.9	ardent ſun
10	SE	18	65	65	5.5	ardent ſun
11	SE	29,90	65	66	.7	ardent ſun, ſome black clouds
12	W	30, 3	66	65	.0	ardent ſun
13	NW	14	64	64	.5	ardent ſun
14	SE	5	60	65	6.0	ſome black clouds rain at night
15	NW	4	63	62	5.0	drizling
16	NW	15	60	61	.7	ſun, ſome black clouds
17	W	3	62	64	.7	ſome very black clouds
18	W	2	61	61	.9	ſun, evening black clouds
19	SE	29,86	61	61	.7	black clouds, a few drops of rain
20	SE	80	65	64		thunder with rain
21	NW	75	57	57	4.9	ſhowers
22	N	78	51	51	5.2	heavy ſhowers
23	N	68	55	55	4.6	black clouds
24	NW	90	56	56	5.1	very black clouds
25	NW	92	53	53	.2	ſhower
26	NW	94	53	55	.1	gloomy, rain in the night
27	NW	85	56	56	4.1	gloomy, ſlight ſhower
28	NW	81	59	59	.3	black clouds
29	E	98	61	60	.4	ſun and pleaſant
30	S	30,10	57	58	.2	ſun and pleaſant
31	SE	29,99	60	60	.4	ſome very black clouds

1. Wild heath in bloom.—2. White lily flower. Some fields of barley have been cut more than a week paſt.—9. New oats in the Liverpool market.—13. The red-breaſt begins his autumnal notes, at preſent but languid and feeble, yet ſweet and acceptable, ſince the whole of the feathered race have almoſt ceaſed their warblings, overcom e with heat and drought.—14. A motion and noiſe in the river both above and below.—19. Flaſhes of lightning in the evening.—29. Began to reap beans.—30. Thunder at a diſtance.

The bean and pea ſeaſon have been of ſhort duration, being prematurely ripened by the

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1800.

Mr. URBAN, *Iniſh-gar, Sept.* 8.

IN vol. LXIX. p. 18, I have ſeen a genealogical account of the Ouſeley family, many of whom, it ſeems, had ſerved in the army. May I then beg permiſſion to furniſh you with a memoir of an officer of that name,

"Whoſe tiger brow,
Tho' charg'd with death, ſmil'd mercy on diſtreſs!"

In Auguſt, 1798, when the French under Humbert invaded Ireland, Lieut. Ouſeley commanded a detachment of the Leiceſter fencibles in the action at Caſtlebar, which his example* inſpired with ſuch firmneſs and intrepidity, that, while the army to his right and left (a few Highlanders excepted) ſhamefully gave way, not a man of his evinced the ſlighteſt diſpoſition of timidity. However, after a bloody reſiſtance, a ſuperior force broke his little phalanx, moſt of whom were inſtantly killed, or made priſoners. Thus ſituated, he ruſhed into the midſt of the enemy, crying out to the remainder of his party, "Prince of Wales's, to the bayonet, boys, to the bayonet!" and at the ſame time laying about him† with ſuch rapidity and ſucceſs, that he cut his way quite through the enemy's ranks‡; but in getting over a fence he was made priſoner; thence after a few moments reſpiration, he diſengaged himſelf by a *coup de deſeſpoir*, and came off (though covered over with ſweat and blood) with very little injury—*lupus fuit canibus, & cæſim curſimque evaſit*; holding in one hand a bayonet, and in the other a reeking ſcymitar, with which, to my knowledge, he inflicted many a deadly wound.

This ſoldier (to whom I am ſtill unknown), though the enemy was cloſe on his rear, afforded me all the aſſiſtance he could. On approaching where I ſat bleeding on the ground (whence I could diſtinctly hear or ſee moſt of the tranſaction), he raiſed me up; and, while he was in the friendly act of helping me over a wall (being unable to render myſelf the leaſt aſſiſtance), the enemy forced him from his kindly office; three of whom, however, he laid by me wounded mortally.

Mr. Urban, "I was in miſery, and he helped me." To whom, then, ſhould I declare the humanity of this ſon of Mars but to you? Or through whom can I convey my high ſenſe of gratitude to him ſo well as through you, who art the eye, the ear, and the tongue, of the world.

If this youth is of the family abovementioned, *verè in illo virtus emicabat majorum.* I have been a loyal volunteer, and am now your very humble ſervant,

W. H. JOHNSTONE.

* Gen. Lake's addreſs to the commanding officer of the Prince of Wales's, at Ballaghaderrien camp, Sept. 4, 1798.

† Hibernian Telegraph, Sept. 5, 1798.

‡ Sligo Journal, Sept. 1, 1798.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

THE late celebrated Engliſh Traveller, the Rev. Martin Sherlock, M.A. (p. 737), was appointed ſurrogate of the dioceſe of Killala

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the exceſſive heat; the different crops, however diſtantly planted, have ripened nearly at the ſame time. The ſame was the caſe with fruit, particularly gooſeberries, which dropped off the trees if not gathered. Not ſo indeed the plumbs; but many of them withered and periſhed on the trees.——Fall of rain this month 1.40 inches. Evaporation 3.7 inches.

J. HOLT, *Walton, near Liverpool.*

Killala and Achonry, Oct. 9, 1781; collated by Dr. Perry, then biſhop of Killala and Achonry, to the united vicarage of Caſtleconner and Kilglaſs, Nov. 13, 1782; and by Dr. John Law, then biſhop of Killala, &c. and now biſhop of Elphin, March 24, 1788, to the rectory and vicarage of Skreen, and ſoon afterwards to the archdeaconry of Killala. He died in or about 1797.

I have received ſo much pleaſure in peruſing the tranſlation of his "Letters of an Engliſh Traveller," that I ſhould be highly gratified by a ſight of the original French edition; and ſhould eſteem it a favour if any correſpondent could inform me where it is to be met with.

Of Walter Harte many particulars not noticed by your correſpondents may be found in the notes on Mr. Nichols's Select Collection of Poems, vol. VII. p. 302—304. In the ſame Collection, ſome ſpecimens of Mr. Harte's poetry are ſelected; and alſo ſome elegant productions of the excellent Lord Falkland; whom you have noticed in vol. LXIII. p. 168; and "whom every man of his time was proud to praiſe." ALPHONSO.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

I SCARCELY know any work that I have read with more pleaſure than Mr. Malone's Life, &c. of my favourite, John Dryden, the "great high-prieſt of all the Nine," as Churchill very juſtly calls him. Johnſon ſeems to have reſerved all his biographic favours for this poet; yet it is to be lamented that his materials were ſo few, that he was often obliged to reſort to tradition, or to writers of doubtful authority, on ſome of the moſt intereſting points in the chequered life of our immortal Bard. Mr. M. has in a great meaſure ſupplied theſe deficiencies with uncommon induſtry, and, I may add, ſucceſs, even beyond expectation, when we reflect on the few lights that he had to guide him in the purſuit of papers, and many of them very curious, and all in ſome meaſure more or leſs connected with a ſubject in which the pride of every Engliſhman is intereſted. Yet I am told that Mr. M. has not eſcaped the ſneers of wit, and the ſhafts of malevolence: let him, however, recollect, that Dryden had to contend with a hoſt of adverſaries, whoſe very names would have ſunk into oblivion if he had not preſerved them in his immortal ſtrains. *Settles*, and *Gildons*, and *Crownes*, are to be found every day.

The ſun, at the ſame time that it ſwells the fruits and paints the flowers, calls the buzzing inſects into life. Mr. M. has furniſhed his readers with ſome curious anecdotes of theſe adverſaries. He has ſettled many dates, rectified many miſtakes, illuſtrated ſome obſcure paſſages, removed doubts. In ſhort, he has collected the ſcattered proſe writings of Dryden into one body, in chronological order, and left the reader only in one doubt, whether the poetry or proſe of that great man ought to carry away the palm. Thoſe who admire him as a poet will be pleaſed to ſee the firſt efforts of his Muſe, which Mr. M. has been fortunate enough to diſcover; and thoſe who are charmed with his flowing proſe will be pleaſed to find ſome ſcarce pieces added to that treaſure. The union of both will juſtify the character which Dr. Johnſon has given of them—"Such a facility of compoſition, ſuch readineſs of language, and ſuch a copiouſneſs of ſentiment," as cannot fail to charm as long as the Engliſh language exiſts;—a language that Dryden himſelf firſt "cultivated, improved, and refined."

Can any thing, then, that is connected with ſo great a name be thought too minute? The place of his birth, his family, connections, friends, and his bitter enemies, &c. are objects worthy the purſuits of the faithful biographer, and which Mr. M. has, in my opinion, executed as the honeſt executor, not as the heir of his fame; which I

am ſure, from the modeſt tenor of his writing, he never entertained the leaſt hope of aſpiring to.

I ſhall cloſe this introduction for the preſent with an anecdote in Mr. Malone's own words, which, perhaps, is little known:

"It is not eaſy to aſcertain the exact degree of relationſhip between Dryden and Swift. He is ſaid by his kinſman, Deane Swift, and by Hawkeſworth after him, to have been our author's *ſecond* couſin, the grandſon of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Eraſmus Driden; but this could not be the caſe, for that lady was married to Sir Richard Phillips, bart. The wife, therefore, of Thomas Swift, being acknowledged to have been Elizabeth Dryden, muſt be ſought for in ſome other branch of the Dryden family. From *Mercurius Ruſticus*, p. 75, it appears, that in October, 1642, ſhe had, beſide ten children who ſupplicated her plunderers for bread, an *infant* in the cradle, and afterwards ſhe had three more children; ſo that ſhe probably was younger than any of the daughters of Sir Eraſmus Driden, all of whom, I believe, were born before the year 1600. On her huſband's living being ſequeſtered, the profits of it were conſigned to *Jonathan Dryden*, miniſter, who was probably her brother; and they were the children of a brother of Sir Eraſmus Driden; he had five brothers. If I am right in this conjecture, the Dean of St. Patrick's *father* and our author were only ſecond couſins. Swift's grandfather, Thomas, had ten ſons, of which the fifth, Jonathan (the dean's father), was probably named from Jonathan Dryden abovementioned, who was, I believe, his uncle. Another of the ſons (who as well as Jonathan was an attorney) was called *Driden* Swift, in honour of his mother; a circumſtance which confirms the tradition concerning the relationſhip between theſe two celebrated men. Swift, in one of his letters, calls Dryden his *near* relation; but in the laſt age a greater account was made of conſanguinity than at preſent. A ſecond or third couſin was then conſidered as a near relation." Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

DR. WILLIAM CROWE, chaplain to Bp. Gibſon, who died 1743, and is recorded by Mr. Lyſons as buried in Finchley church-yard (II. 339), was alſo rector of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate, chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, and one of the moſt correct and eloquent preachers of his time. He preached, as is believed, without notes, or, as his contemporary Dr. Salter, maſter of the Charter-houſe, and, if I miſtake not, miniſter or lecturer of St. Bartholomew behind the Royal Exchange, from notes written on the back of a plain card. Dr. Crowe publiſhed five ſingle ſermons: Jan. 30, 1724, before the lord-mayor, Pſ cxxii, 6; another before the lord-mayor, 1734, Ezra ix. 13, 14; one before the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 30, 1735, Prov. xvii. 14; one on the death of Queen Caroline, 1737, 4to, Pſ cxlvi. 3—5; one before the truſtees of the College of Georgia, 1740, Phil. ii. 4, 4to; and a volume of 11 ſermons, 8vo, 1744.

Mr. Lyſons, in his account of *Cowley**, in his ſupplementary volume of the Environs of London, intituled, "Middleſex Pariſhes," does not ſeem to have been apprized, that the unfortunate Dr. Dodd was conveyed thither after his execution, and privately interred in the church-yard. Nor is this circumſtance mentioned in your vol. XLVIII. where ſo much is given about him. Whether the Rev. Richard Dodd, preſented to the rectory 1771, be a relation to him, and therefore the above particular is omitted out of delicacy, does not appear. But, though it is ſaid the patronage of the rectory was annexed to the manor, we are not told how it happened that Mr. Claude Creſpigny was patron 1771, or that he then preſented Mr. Richard Dodd. The liſt of rectors is not ſo regular as Mr. L. uſually gives them. Newcourt, I. 594, ſhews that perſons not lords of the manor preſented 1668, 1678, 1679, and Charles II. 1663.

Ryland, who was hanged for forgery 1783, was buried at Feltham. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 18.

BEING publicly implicated in the ſubject of a letter in p. 730, addreſſed by Mr. Carter to Mr. Wyatt, I muſt requeſt from

* A view of this church is given in Plate II. p. 825. EDIT.

you

you the favour of inſerting in your next Number the following ſhort explanation.

The letter charges Mr. Wyatt with having refuſed to Mr. Carter ("an Engliſh artiſt, a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and a loyal ſubject") the liberty of making drawings from thoſe admirable ſpecimens of antient taſte lately diſcovered at St. Stephen's chapel, in Weſtminſter; and with having made this refuſal in favour of a *foreign artiſt, an alien*, admitted to draw from theſe Antiquities at his diſcretion.

The perſon here ſuppoſed, or rather aſſerted, by Mr. Carter to be a foreigner and an alien, and who has now to confeſs himſelf the author of the preſent addreſs, has the happineſs of being as much an Engliſhman, as loyal a ſubject, and as ardent a lover of Antiquities, as Mr. Carter; and, like him too, though he muſt own with humbler talents, has the conſcious ſatisfaction of having preſerved the form and hiſtory of many curious monuments of antient art and manners from the deſtruction incident to the rage of modern improvements. I am not aware that Mr. Wyatt either permitted or refuſed my making the drawings in queſtion, that gentleman being at the time confined by illneſs; and both myſelf and the publick (to whom my labours on the beautiful remains of St. Stephen's chapel are intended to be ſubmitted in a ſeries of engravings) will chiefly owe whatever pleaſure may reſult from thoſe labours to the prompt liberality of Mr. Groves; who, upon being informed that I was the engraver of work, called, "The Antiquities of London, to illuſtrate Stow, Pennant, and Lyſons," immediately gave me the reſtricted permiſſion under which I have acted.

Portland-ſtreet. J. T. Smith.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 13.

NEXT to *food* for the body, in this Northern climate, *fuel* may be conſidered as the moſt eſſential neceſſary of life; and the firſt care of every good government ſhould, therefore, be directed to provide means, and to enact laws, in order that every claſs of ſociety, from the heir-apparent down to the meaneſt peaſant, may have its due proportion of *both*.

During the laſt ſeſſion, Committees were appointed by the Houſe of Commons, to examine, and to report upon ſeveral articles of proviſions, and alſo upon the coal trade. The latter of theſe Reports having fallen into my hands, I beg leave to ſubmit to the publick, through the channel of your valuable Repoſitory, a few obſervations; and to point out ſuch frauds in that trade as imperiouſly call for ſtrong legiſlative regulations, no leſs than for the appointment of reſpectable gentlemen to act as commiſſioners or inſpectors, the better to enforce adherence to the laws.

It muſt ſtrike every perſon who has read the Report above alluded to, that, from the pits in the North, to the delivery of coals to the conſumers in London,

I. The proprietors of mines; many of them lords and members of parliament;

II. The ſhip-owners;

III. The coal-factors;

IV. The firſt, ſecond, and third buyers; and,

Laſtly, the meters;

have, one and all, countenanced and practiſed frauds upon the publick, for a continued length of time, to a very conſiderable amount; and have thus acted in direct oppoſition to divers acts of parliament wiſely framed; which, had they been punctually attended to, I believe the preſent ſolemn enquiry would have been rendered needleſs. Sorry I am to ſee the actual ſtate of ſociety in this country fraught with ſo much depravity, ariſing from eagerneſs of gain, that, however wiſe and good our laws may be, they are not of themſelves ſufficient unleſs accompanied

nied with a watchful and active authority to compel obedience.

The following are the principal points in which the laws have been infringed. At preſent I ſhall only mention them in a general way; and, if you will permit me, in other communications I will enter more fully into particulars, as they reſult from the evidence produced before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons; and ſtate the remedies therein propoſed, with, perhaps, a few ſuggeſtions of my own.

Iſt. The proprietors of mines at Newcaſtle, &c. have, ſince the year 1771, entered into unlawful agreements reſpecting the *limitation of vends* or ſales; by which the London market has been ſparingly ſupplied; the ſhips have been detained two, four, and ſix weeks for a cargo; and the prices of coals in conſequence have increaſed both at Newcaſtle, &c. and in London.

IIdly. The factors and coal-merchants in London have deprived the publick of an open market ſince the year 1769, contrary to an act of parliament, by erecting a building, called "The Coal Exchange," frequented by themſelves, and to which the publick have not an open and free acceſs.

IIIdly. The ſhip-owners, factors, and coal-merchants, have not followed each their ſeparate avocations, as the law directs, but have been both factors *and* ſhip-owners, coal-merchants *and* ſhip-owners; and conſequently, as acting in a two-fold capacity, they have a double intereſt in the cargoes ſelling dear.

IVthly. Ship-owners and factors have combined to ſell the cargoes of ſhips before they had arrived in the Pool, contrary to act of parliament.

Vthly. Coal-merchants have frequently uſed *ſacks* unſtamped, and conſiderably leſs than the ſize regulated by act of parliament, which is "four feet four inches in length, and two feet two inches in breadth." Whereas two of them, produced before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, appear to have been only three feet ſeven inches in length, and two feet in breadth*!

VIthly. Coal-merchants and meters have connived with each other, to mix in the ſame room of the lighter the beſt coals with thoſe of an inferior ſort, taken out of different ſhips; the whole of which, ſo mixed, the merchants have ſold to the publick at the higheſt price, although the difference in the purchaſe has been from *five* ſhillings to *ten* and *fourteen* ſhillings *per* chaldron.

VIIthly. Coal-merchants and meters, contrary to a moſt poſitive act of parliament, have combined together in laying aſide all admeaſurement by the buſhel; and, after merely filling the ſacks, have received and given tickets as if the coals had actually been meaſured. The tickets too have often been counterfeited; and inſtances have been produced of *twenty-one* chaldrons being thus ſold to the conſumer for *twenty-eight* chaldrons.

VIIIthly. Coal-meters have uſually received *half a guinea*, and even a *guinea*, for making out their bills for the admeaſurement of coals, when by law they are entitled only to *one ſhilling* for the making out of each bill.

Here then, Mr. Urban, you have the moſt flagrant inſtances of thoſe violations of the laws, which have been very generally practiſed by every deſcription of perſons concerned in the coal-trade. And, to ſhow the probable amount of the injury ariſing from theſe ſeveral frauds upon the publick, the following ſtatement, I believe, will be found rather under-rated than above what it coſt the conſumers in the courſe of the laſt year.

862,088 chaldrons of coals were imported to London in 1799; which,

* I am well informed that coal-merchants are very fond of *old ſacks*, mended in a coarſe manner, and on the inſide.

on

on an average of 50s. *per* chaldron, have coſt the conſumers 2,155,220l. Now, allowing that the great conſumers, ſuch as brewers, diſtillers, &c. &c. have taken more than half of the above quantity; yet, calculating the frauds upon the remainder at one-tenth, and taking only into this calculation the *mixing* of coals and the *ſhort meaſure*, the houſekeepers and the poor, in the year 1799, by the impoſitions of coal-merchants, muſt have ſuſtained a loſs of not leſs than 100,000l.

N. B. From p. 136 of the Report now under conſideration it appears, that 23 inſtances were produced to the Committee of the Houſe of Commons of coal-merchants having been proſecuted, and heavy fines levied upon them, for ſhort meaſure. It is much to be regretted that their *names* have not been publiſhed; and I cannot help thinking that the *delicacy* of the honourable Committee, in a caſe like this, has been extended rather too far.

The writer of this, laſt winter, accidentally had occaſion to meaſure one chaldron of coals, and found them between four and five buſhels ſhort of the quantity charged to him. Inſtances of the like nature, he fears, occur every hour of the day.

I ſhall conclude, Sir, by obſerving, that, in December 1799, when it became known that a parliamentary enquiry into the coal-trade was to take place, the agreement for the *limitation of vends* ceaſed; the Committee held at Newcaſtle to regulate the trade broke up; the meters' office ordered their proper ſervants to meaſure the coals; and ſeveral other unlawful practices have been checked, at leaſt, if not yet effectually done away. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 5.*

SOME time ago I ventured to ſuggeſt a doubt, whether Thomſon, the delightful, and generally moſt accurate, painter of Nature, whoſe works have given me for a long period, and will give me as long as I live, the greateſt pleaſure, is quite correct in what he ſays of the glow-worm lighting its tail *on* every hedge. I thought, from my recollection, that it was ſeen on the ground only. I wiſhed ſome one of your correſpondents to ſet me right if I was wrong; but my queſtion has not attracted their notice.

I have juſt read in another beautiful poem what ſeems to confirm my obſervation.

Mr. Giſborne, in his Walks in a Foreſt, Summer—moonlight, ſays

> "Birds that ſported during day
> Reſt in theſe ſheltering *buſhes, at whoſe roots*
> *The vivid worm* her nightly ſparks illumes."

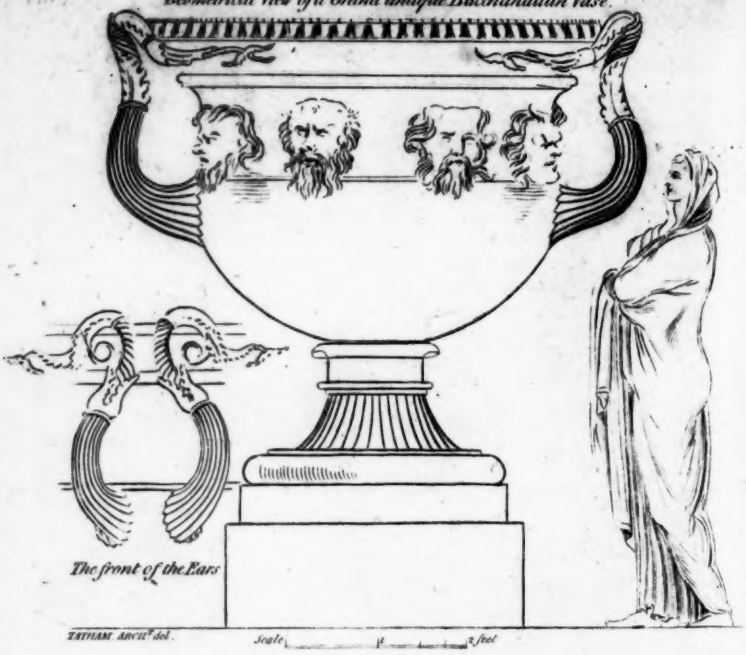
If the *Southern Fauniſt* (whoſe abſence from your pages I ſincerely regret) would take the trouble, I think he could tell us which is right; and if I could rouſe him from his voluntary ſlumber, your readers would be indebted to me; for ſurely his deſcriptions were truly pleaſing.

That roaſting, p. 608, ſhould be conſidered as much more frugal cookery than boiling, ſeems a ſtrange miſtake. I ſhould think the writer or printer reverſed the order of the words. In roaſting, much fat drips away; in boiling, every atom contributes to the goodneſs of a broth, which is clear gain in that mode of dreſſing, and is made at no other expence, than the addition of vegetables.

I hope the architect of the new church at Berriew, p. 609, is not to be the builder of that moſt ſtrange church at Shrewſbury, and of that equally ugly one at Bridgenorth. What your correſpondent means by "ſtone copings after the Corinthian order" perhaps your other correſpondent, "the Architect," may explain; I confeſs I do not underſtand it, nor what the Corinthian order has to do with a village church. A. X.

Mr.

Geometrical View of a Grand antique Bacchanalian Vase.



The front of the Ears

TATHAM. Archt. del. Scale 1 2 feet

3

4

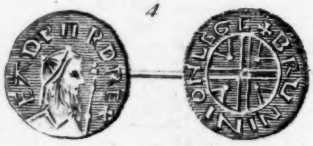
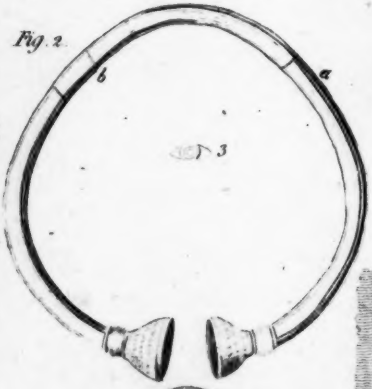


Fig. 2.



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6

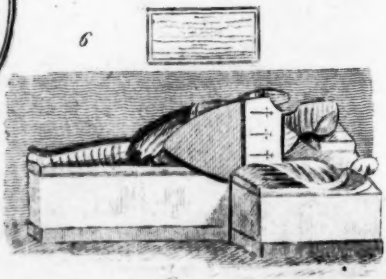

Fig. 7.

Mr. URBAN, *Charles-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, June* 8.

THE attention of the amateurs of the Fine Arts having been lately excited by the ſale of Lord Cawdor's noble collection of Antiques, and particularly of the celebrated Bacchanalian vaſe, formerly an object univerſally admired in the Lanti palace at Rome, the following brief account of it may not be unacceptable to your readers*.

The forms of all antique vaſes, whether the *bell-ſhaped* or the *tazza*, are ſuppoſed to have been firſt taken from the *calyx* of the *lotus*, the latter repreſenting the plant in a flatter form, as it appears when fully blown, and the former in the more early ſtage of inflorescence.

The lotus is a celebrated water-plant, well known in Upper Aſia, which, from its ſtructure, and its reputed quality of being generated by heat and moiſture, was ſelected by the antients as the ſymbol of the generation and procreation of the human ſpecies. It was, therefore, deified and held ſacred, and became the model from which, as it is thought, they copied the form of their principal vaſes.

The grand Bacchanalian vaſe in queſtion is of the lotus-form, bell-ſhaped, and was moſt probably conſecrated to the god Bacchus, as may be concluded from the finely-ſculptured Bacchanalian maſks, and other features that accompany it. It muſt, therefore, have been uſed either as a laver, or as a ſymbol only of this part of the heathen mythology, and for no other uſe, for it is certain that no wine was ever poured into it.

This ſuperb monument of antique decoration was dug up ſome centuries ago among the ruins of Adrian's villa, together with the fragments of three other vaſes of nearly ſimilar dimenſions, all of which appeared, by the ſituation in which they were found, to have occupied the ſame ſpot of that once-extenſive and magnificent emporium of art. It was then removed to the villa Lanti, near Rome, where for many years it attracted the notice, and excited the admiration, of both the traveller and the artiſt. This, and one at Warwick caſtle, which is ſomewhat more decorated, are the only *complete* vaſes of the ſame dimenſions and antiquity extant, and are, unqueſtionably, the moſt magnificent and nobly-ſculptured ſpecimens of antique decoration of this kind ever diſcovered.

The Lanti vaſe was brought from Rome, about 12 years ago, at a conſiderable riſk and expence, by the Right Hon. Lord Cawdor, on whoſe claſſical taſte and judgement it muſt ever confer the higheſt credit. The removal of this grand work of art from that city cauſed great jealouſy among the ſuperintendants of the Vatican Muſeum then forming under the auſpices of the reigning pontiff, the late Pius VI. who, it is well known, in his reſentment on this occaſion, threatened ſeveral perſons concerned in the removal of the vaſe with the gallies.

The dimenſions of the vaſe are: diameter of the mole, 6 feet 3 in.; height with its preſent plinth, 6 feet 9 inches.

It was purchaſed at the public ſale of Lord Cawdor's muſeum, in Oxford-ſtreet, the 6th of June, 1800, for 700 guineas; and is now in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of Bedford, who propoſes removing it to Woburn abbey, where it is to be placed in an appropriate ſituation, in the centre of an extenſive and beautiful greenhouſe, deſigned and executed for his Grace by Mr. Holland. C. HEATHCOTE TATHAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, July* 24.

TRAVELLING lately through Hertfordſhire, I was ſhewn a drawing (unfortunately all that now remains) of the *Britiſh torques*; and, having collected ſome information

* See plate I. fig. 1; where the upright figure is only intended to give an idea of the height of the vaſe. The eight maſks around it have each a different character.

mation relative to the discovery of this very curious and singular ornament of our ancestors, I think it desirable to preserve the remembrance of its discovery; for which purpose I send you a reduced copy (exactly one-third size) of the original torques, which, I doubt not, you will have engraved speedily (*see fig.* 2). It may not be superfluous just to mention here, that the torques (used both by the Gauls and Britons) was worn round the neck; and, being only worn by persons of distinction, was generally of gold. Boadicea had a great one of that precious metal; and we read that Virdomarus wore one that was fastened behind with hooks, and which fell off when the conqueror cut off his head. The subject of our present enquiry was most probably forced open sufficiently to pass over the neck, and then closed, there being no appearance of any fastening; and, from the circumstance of its having been broken at *a*, where the soldering appeared very distinct, and with all the rudeness of a very early period, it is not improbable that it might have been broken by this very means.

This choice morsel of Antiquity was found in May, 1787, by one Isaac Bennett, a labourer, upon a farm near Mardox, about 2½ miles from Ware, in "hollow ditching" a piece of land called the Brick-ground. He discovered it about two feet below the surface, lying in a bed of strong clay, and, through haste in taking it up, broke it where marked in the drawing *b*. The general dimension of the torques was 5-16ths of an inch; at the extremities nearly one inch, and the ends somewhat concave. The whole weight 13 oz. 15 dwts. Troy, and the quality of the gold good.

In a few days after the discovery of this ornament, the labourer brought it to a watch-maker in Ware; who, desirous of knowing the fineness of the gold before purchasing it, sent a specimen to London for the purpose of having it assayed. In the interim, perhaps from a fear of having it claimed by the lord of the manor, the poor fellow sold his prize to a Jew for 20l. (scarce half its value in metal); and being instantly consigned to the crucible, every trace of this great curiosity had been lost; but, fortunately, the watch-maker made a correct drawing of it while in his possession, preserving also the *memoranda* from which the present account is principally composed. No. 3, is an enlarged drawing of the ornament upon the two extremities.

Perhaps you will afford a corner of your plate to the drawings of three coins I send you (*fig.* 3, 4, 5): they are faithful representations of the originals in my possession, and may be interesting to some of your readers, two of them being rare.

No. 3. is the full-faced penny of Henry I. coined at York.

No. 4. Edward the Confessor, struck at Leicester.

No. 5. Coenwulf, king of Mercia.

Yours, &c. S.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

I INCLOSE you a sketch (*fig.* 6) of the monument of Strongbow, noticed in p. 219. It stands against the South wall of the nave of Christchurch cathedral, Dublin, and is of stone, though it frequently receives a coat of blue paint. The inscription appears on a tablet inserted in the wall; and, as it does not accord with the half figure immediately beside that of Strongbow, any of your correspondents informing you, will oblige,

Yours, &c. Σ.

THIS . AVNCIENT : MONVMENT : OF : RYCHARD : STRA
NGBOWE : CALLED : COMES : STRANGVIENSIS : LORD : OF .
CHEPSTO : AND : OGNY : THE : FYRST : AND : PRINCYPAL : INVADER : OF .
IRLAND : 1169 : QVI : OBIIT : 1177 : THE : MONVMENT : WAS : BROCHEN : BY : THE :
FALL : OF : THE : ROOFF : AND : BODYE : OF : CHRISTES : CHVRCHE IN : AN° : 1562 . AND :
SET : VP AGAYNE : AT : THE : CHARGYS : OF : THE : RIGHT : HONORABRE SR : HENRI : SY
DNEY : KNYGHT : OF : THE : NOBLE : ORDER : L : PRESIDENT : OF : WALES : L : DE[PVTY :
[OF : IRLAND 157

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 20.

I SEND you an impreſſion of a *ſignet-ring* found on Lord Eſſex's eſtate in Hertfordſhire, June, 1800 (*fig.* 7). Some ingenious correſpondent may, perhaps, favour your readers with an account of the uſes to which theſe ſeals were applied, and when they ceaſed to be uſed. Yours, &c. T. E.

SIR JOHN THOROLD'S LETTERS TO DR. DODDRIDGE,

(Continued from p. 504.)

4. Dear Sir, *Kenſington Gravel-pits, April* 10, 1744.

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your kind and valuable letter of the 5th inſtant. The time will come, when human ſpirits will converſe together in a delightful manner indeed, with all the ſweets of intellectual friendſhip and bliſs, and in manſions ſo pure and healthful, that nothing of ſin and ſorrow can enter its ſacred walls.

I am glad Dr. Grey's ſermon at the opening your infirmary gave ſuch general ſatisfaction. I heartily wiſh that the dark cloud you ſeem apprehenſive of may be diſperſed by the genial warmth of charity; and that, if there muſt be a contention, it will only be who ſhall in the moſt diſintereſted manner ſerve the newly-opened *Bethesda*. As I am intruſted with the diſtribution of the produce of a legacy, I purpoſe to pay into the hands of Meſſrs. Goſtlin and Bennet a benefaction of five guineas out of the ſaid truſt, for the uſe of the county infirmary at Northampton.

Within a very ſhort time after the receipt of your favour, I had a viſit from Dr. Newton, who mentioned Dr. Doddridge's name with great reſpect. He told me he would acquaint you when he ſhould be at Laundon Grange, where you will receive a hearty welcome.

Mr. Jones's laſt year's account of the progreſs of the Welſh charity-ſchools ſhall be ſent for you to Mr. Jackſon's, perukemaker, near London-ſtone. Mr. Jones has been afflicted with a pleuretic fever; I believe he will be at Bath in a ſhort time.

A new impreſſion of Welſh Bibles is now in agitation: the types and paper are both beſpoke. I have not yet ſeen your verſes for children.

I remain, with a tender of a kind regard for all your family, dear Sir, your affectionate ſervant, JOHN THOROLD.

5. Rev. Sir, *Kenſington, July* 17, 1746.

I thank you for the favour of your laſt letter, incloſing a receipt from the treaſurer of the county hoſpital for the five guineas you was ſo kind to pay at my requeſt towards furthering that good undertaking. It would ſcarce be poſſible for me to be at Northampton, and not to deſire to ſee the *houſe of mercy* eſtabliſhed there. I have lately read with pleaſure (but, ſince I cannot be certain that you have met with it, I take the liberty to mention it) a ſermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Tucker before the governors of the infirmary at Briſtol. The preacher is a perſon of a valuable character; and plainly ſhews us, by the drift of his excellent diſcourſe, how ardently he longs to have theſe infirmaries viewed in the light of ſchools and ſeminaries of Chriſtian erudition, wherein a charitable advantage may be taken of the diſtreſſes of the patients, to inſtruct them in "the art of living well." If ever the *mollia tempora fandi* can be laid hold of, ſurely now is the time, when the children of affliction may be perſuaded to look backward on their former lives, and forward to that awful period when the righteous award will paſs upon all mankind.

As this diſcourſe was *printed for the uſe of the patients in the infirmary at Briſtol*, one is inclined to wiſh that every other infirmary might be ſupplied with ſome copies for the uſe of their reſpective patients during their abode in the houſe. I have ſpoke to a friend about this affair; and he has undertaken to write to Mr. Tucker about it.

I heartily wiſh that all your labours may be as ſucceſsful as I am perſuaded they are ſincere. As it lies in my way, you may be aſſured of my mentioning your "Family Expoſitor." It is now ſome years ago ſince I ſubſcribed to Dr. Guyſe's Expoſition of the New Teſtament; and I was, a few months ago, aſked to ſubſcribe to the ſecond volume, which I complied with.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that I have lately peruſed a MS account of the proſecution now carrying on againſt the Proteſtants in France. It was ordered for the preſs laſt Tueſday, and will be publiſhed with all convenient ſpeed. When you ſee Mr. Hervey, pray give my reſpects to that valuable perſon, and acquaint him that I hope he received my laſt letter, wherein I deſired him to deliver you a meſſage of ſomething better than mere compliments from, dear Sir, your affectionate ſervant, JOHN THOROLD.

P. S. I paid Mr. Jackſon, as you deſired me.

6. Rev. Sir, *Kenſington, Feb.* 6, 1747.

Be pleaſed to accept my thanks for your kind letter of the 23d paſt.

Duty, gratitude, and intereſt, call upon me to be diligent and faithful in the truſt lately committed to me, for the due diſcharge of which I ſtand in need, Sir, of the prayers of all my Chriſtian friends.

I hope it is a wiſh formed in the very centre of my heart, that I may, during my

my abode in this world, live to the honour of my God and Saviour, and to the benefit of my fellow-creatures. Nothing ſhort of this ought to be the aim of one who acknowledges that he ſtands indebted for every thing he has to the unbounded mercy and goodneſs of that Almighty Lord, who ſpake the univerſe into being, and who does, and will for ever, govern it by the word of his power. This conſideration is full of exceeding comfort to ſuch a poor helpleſs creature as man is. Jehovah reigneth, the earth may be glad thereof; yea, the multitude of the iſles may be glad thereof. The providence of the Deity, inclusive of human redemption, is a ſubject never to be exhauſted by the higheſt ſeraph, and yet never to be forgotten by the loweſt creature in the tribe of rationals. It is full of delight; with a holy violence it urges the mind to devotion, and impels us to pay the juſt tribute of our praiſes and thankſgivings to HIM who ſitteth in the heavens over all, and maketh the wind and the ſea obey him.

Union among Proteſtants, eſpecially among thoſe who live under the ſame Government, is a thing highly deſirable; but to remove prejudices, and to rectify miſtakes, *hic labor, hoc opus eſt.* May governors never enjoin any thing repugnant to the will of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords! and may the governed be endued with the ſpirit of meekneſs, wiſdom, and underſtanding, and, being delivered from the bondage of fear where no fear is, be enabled to pay a chearful and ready obedience to ſuch ordinances of their ſuperiors as they in their wiſdom have thought fit to enact, in order to promote the valuable ends of decency, ſolemnity, and regularity! May the bleſſed God of Peace and Lover of Concord fill all our hearts with love! and vouchſafe us a ſweet antepaſt of the happineſs enjoyed by the Church triumphant!

Wiſdom is the glorious ornament of our nature. O! may it deſcend upon us as the refreſhing ſhowers upon the mowen graſs! I am, Rev. Sir, your affectionate ſervant,

JOHN THOROLD.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, Aug.* 28.

THE founders of our legal polity, when they have had occaſion to limit a ſhort interval of time for any particular purpoſe, have ſhewn a ſtrong predilection for the term of *forty days*; e. g.

"Antiently no man was ſuffered to abide in England above *forty* days, unleſs he were enrolled in ſome tithing or decenary." Blackſtone's Comm. I. 114.

"Vidua maneat in capitali meſſuagio mariti ſui per *quadraginta* dies poſt obitum mariti ſui infra quos dies aſſignetur ei dos ſua." Mag. Chart. c. VII.

"Il que tient per un fee de ſervice de chivaler covient eſtre ove le roi per 40 *jours* bien et convenablement array par le guerre." Litt. § 95.

"By privilege of parliament, members of the Houſe of Commons are protected from arreſt for *forty days* after every prorogation, and *forty days* before the next appointed meeting." Blackſt. Comm. I. 165.

The acts for preventing the introduction of the plague direct—"that perſons coming from infected places muſt remain on ſhipboard *forty days* before they be permitted to land."

Many more inſtances might be produced; but it will ſuffice to obſerve, that the period we are ſpeaking of is ſo well known in the law as to have acquired a peculiar denomination, that of *quarantine* *; a diſtinction which, I believe, is not beſtowed on any other portion of the year, except its uſual calendary diviſions †.

The frequent adoption of this preciſe interval, which conſtitutes no aliquot part of the year, nor is capable of an aliquot diviſion into months or weeks, is ſomewhat extraordinary; yet it would be a little unfair to preſume that our anceſtors, in this inſtance, were actuated by mere caprice. Perhaps it may be no improbable ſuppoſition, that their preference aroſe from finding the period in queſtion connected with ſome remarkable events in Sacred Hiſtory; and that it is ſo connected, will appear from the following coincidences:

The diluvial rain laſted *forty* days.

The three miraculous faſts of Moſes, Elijah, and our Saviour, laſted each *forty* days.

The Chriſtian Lent continues *forty* days.

Theſe, it muſt be confeſſed, are very ſtriking; and perhaps no other

* Blackſtone's Comm. II. 135.

† This preference of the number 40 is not confined to matters of *time* only: *forty* ſhillings is the qualification of a freeholder at an election; forty ſhillings the limited value for cauſes in the county-court, the court-baron, &c.

arbitrary

arbitrary portion of the year has ever been so highly distinguished.

Those who are in the habit of reflecting upon the operations of the human mind well know, that although, in a contest of motives, the will ever yields to the stronger, yet in matters of mere indifference, where the judgement is suspended *in equilibrio*, and yet must decide, the most trifling circumstance, the most remote allusion, is sufficient to turn the scale. TELONICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Mary-la-bonne, Aug. 13.*

IT was with great pleasure I read in your Magazine, p. 438, an account of the opening of a church in West-street, St. Giles's, for the accommodation of the poor in that neighbourhood "without paying for seats;" which is become so general a practice in most parochial churches in London, as well as in private chapels, that the poorer inhabitants of a place are not only excluded oftentimes for want of room, but also for want of money to pay a fee for admission into any seat, in their own parish-churches. To attempt, therefore, to find a place for such as neither can nor ought to pay for their attendance on the public worship of God was truly laudable, and highly worthy of that countenance which was given to it, on the day of the first opening of the church, by our most assiduous Diocesan, who is ever ready to exert his labours in the service of the lowest as well as the highest of those within his jurisdiction. My first view, then, in requesting you to publish this letter in your Magazine is, to express my own hearty approbation of every attempt that is made to induce the poorer inhabitants of any parish to attend the public worship of God in the church, and to invite and enable them so to do "free of all expence to themselves:" and my next is, to lament that, in the metropolis especially, the poor really have so little encouragement given them to attend their duty in the church, through a want of proper, convenient (and indeed, in many churches, of any) accommodation for that purpose. In the private chapels (by which I mean those that are private property, and which abound so much at the West end of the town) there is, I believe, an uniform exclusion from any seat which is not paid for, since the prevalent idea in the building such chapels is very similar to that of the proprietors of a playhouse, or other place of public exhibition, *viz.* "calculating how much money they will hold;" and the filling them must also very much depend on the same qualities which are requisite to fill a theatre, *viz.* "great exertions of voice and action." The accommodation of the poor, therefore, cannot enter into the consideration of the proprietors of these chapels, since seats for such would be void of profit; neither might they be reckoned fit associates, even in religious worship, for those whose presence is coveted in these assemblies. To alter the nature of such chapels as now exist might be deemed an infringement on private property, which ought ever to be respected; but I do not see why it might not be made a condition of licensing any new ones, that there should be a certain part of the chapel appropriated, and furnished with convenient benches, &c. for the free use of those poor persons inhabiting near the spot, who might wish to attend public worship did they but know where to find accommodation. But if this were deemed too much to exact from the voluntary builders of chapels, might it not be adopted in every parochial church and parochial chapel, wherein the poor ought to have a becoming share of accommodation as well as the rich? Now, if this desirable union of rich and poor meeting together in the house of God could be more generally brought into practice, would it not

be

be preferable to the eſtabliſhment of ſeparate and diſtinct places of worſhip for each? The poor would hereby ſee that the rich joined in common with themſelves in the ſame common addreſſes to their common Maker and common Saviour, Jeſus Chriſt. The example of the rich might hereby become powerful and prevalent over the manners of the poor, who would be much more endeared to the perſons of the rich, and more ready to follow their good advice, when they met them regularly every Sunday under the ſame conſecrated roof, and ſaw them engaged with themſelves in the ſame pious duties. It would alſo very much tend to do away a prejudice from the minds of the poor, who are apt to think it an opinion of the rich, "that religion was made for the poor alone," if they ſaw the rich attending to its outward ceremonies and practical duties in common with themſelves. Would it not alſo have an influence over the poor, towards increaſing their reſpect and veneration for the public ſervice and offices of the Church, when they ſaw them ſtrictly and pioufly attended to by their ſuperiors? And would not this tend to the more regular performance of their own duties at home? Such an union in the performance of public religious worſhip might alſo furniſh the rich with many good impreſſions. It might teach them "Chriſtian humility," when they ſaw thoſe before their eyes, who, though ſo much beneath themſelves in the eſtimation of this world, are yet equally entitled with themſelves to all the comforts and bleſſings of the next; when they reflected that all, rich and poor, one with another, were born in ſin, and are equally indebted to the merits of their common Saviour's ſufferings for the hopes of their ſalvation. It might teach them "gratitude for the good things of this life in their poſſeſſion," when they ſaw the difference between themſelves and ſo many before their eyes as to the enjoyment of all worldly comforts. It muſt teach them "benevolence and Chriſtian charity," ſince they could not but wiſh to relieve the diſtreſſes of thoſe fellow-creatures with whom they joined in one common adoration of one common Benefactor and one common Father. Nay, farther, it would point out to them proper objects for their relief in thoſe who were moſt conſtant in their attendance at church, and moſt attentive and ſerious in their behaviour there. It is a misfortune that too many of the rich (in London eſpecially), while they are purſuing their own conſtant round of company and diverſions, ſee but little of the poor, and know ſtill leſs of their domeſtic behaviour. They alſo ſee as little of the poor, and know as little about them, when they attend their own faſhionable chapels. Theſe are filled with audiences in the ſame rank of life with themſelves; and where all is trim, even to the white handkerchief, the brilliant ring, and poliſhed diſcourſe of the preacher. In theſe chapels, indeed, how can that characteriſtick of Chriſtianity ever be applied, "the poor have the Goſpel preached unto them?" Many alſo are the diſadvantages and miſchiefs reſulting from "paying for ſeats" in parochial churches and chapels, where the pariſhioners (I do not plead for non-inhabitants or ſtrangers) ſeem every way entitled to the free uſe of their church; ſubject, however, to ſuch wholeſome and neceſſary regulations as an attention to decency and good order may dictate. But where pariſhes have greatly increaſed in the number of their inhabitants, there ſhould certainly be a proportional increaſe of parochial places of worſhip, in which the accommodation of the poorer claſs ſhould be provided for as well as of the richer; which is not to be done by the increaſe of chapels of private property, at leaſt under their preſent ſyſtem of management.

ment. Through a want of this accommodation, where it might with reason be expected to be found, many not only of the poorer but better sort crowd into the chapels of Methodists and sectaries, because such court their coming by all manner of stratagems; whereas there is too little encouragement given them to attend in their regular places of worship. The Methodists may have their contrivances to squeeze money out of the pockets of their audiences, but I do not know (if wrong, I stand corrected) that they refuse admission into the seats of their chapels without express payment of the same. I believe the contrary; and especially that they never do receive for seats of the poorer or more middling class of their audiences. Inhabitants of the middling class would go much more to their own parish-churches, where it would be much more respectable and exemplary for them to appear with their families, joining their own proper neighbours, under their own proper minister, in the public worship of God—could they be accommodated *gratis* with proper and convenient seats for their reception in them. But, if they are to pay for being seated at all, it often leads them either to neglect all public worship, or it carries them farther a-field, to the desertion of their own proper ministers, to the looking-out for popular preachers, to the following sectaries, or gadding after a variety of preachers; all which too plainly point out, that they have itching ears, and must have them tickled with something new, probably extravagant and enthusiastic; and that they set more store by hearing the sermon than by addressing their prayers to Almighty God; which (without meaning in the least to detract from the real utility of sermons, I may safely maintain) is not the foundation of true Christian piety.

It were easy to enlarge on all these topicks, and indeed it is rather difficult to refrain from so doing; but I must not obtrude any farther either on your room, Mr. Urban, or your readers' patience. I must finish, therefore, by observing, that if any plan could be suggested for the better accommodation of the poorer class of inhabitants in all parochial churches and chapels, free of expence, it might tend to keep parishioners in their proper places of worship, and would be a substantial improvement on what has been so laudably effected in the parish of St. Giles. Let rich and poor be assembled together as one flock under one shepherd rather than be formed into distinct and separate folds. The latter method may, perhaps, be more easily brought to bear; but the former has its far superior and more important advantages. C. M.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 15.

YOUR correspondent, who signs himself Benevolus, p. 605, thinks that if men of learning, who have very small preferment in the Church, and are obliged to teach a school at a distance from their poor vicarages, or take pupils, in order to gain a livelihood, are to be harrassed with *vexatious* prosecutions *for non-residence* on an *obsolete* statute, the Clergy may bid adieu to all literary pursuits, and we may shut up our schools and colleges, and provide our sons with some trade or manual occupation, by which they may gain a subsistence. And he, with truly Christian moderation, recommends that the dangers, which threaten the schools, the colleges, and literature, if residence should be enforced under the statute of Henry VIII, should be averted by the use of the cudgel. Now, Mr. Urban, though I am far from thinking that vexatious prosecutions under any statute should be encouraged, and as far from wishing to debar any clergyman from the benefit of the cudgel, if he should claim it; yet I cannot believe that a clergyman's engaging

engaging himſelf as a ſchoolmaſter, at a diſtance from the church of which he is the rector or vicar, is either a juſtification or an apology for his non-reſidence.

The pariſhioners of every pariſh have as ſtrong a right to expect the perſonal attention of their beneficed paſtor in the diſcharge of his clerical duty, as the parents of his pupils have to expect his perſonal attention to the education of their children. The only difference is, that the parents can in ſome degree puniſh his negligence by taking away their children; whilſt the pariſhioners are left to wonder at the morality by which they are at once fleeced and deſerted.

And ſhould any of your numerous readers, who wiſh well to the Church Eſtabliſhment, without wiſhing to encourage vexatious proſecutions, have ſeen the printed Particulars of a ſale by auction at Garraway's coffee-houſe on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of June, 1799, and have obſerved the 34th and 35th lots offered to ſale in thoſe Particulars, I am perſuaded ſuch of your readers will be of opinion, that it is highly neceſſary for the dignity and the welfare of the Church that the Legiſlature ſhould interfere, not to repeal the law complained of by your correſpondent, but to ſtrengthen the epiſcopal power of correcting abuſes, the exiſtence of which cannot be denied.

To thoſe who may not have ſeen the Particulars, it may be curious information, that, in lot the 34th, is offered to ſale a perpetual advowſon of a rectory, ſtated to be worth 300l. *per annum*, the preſent incumbent *between forty and fifty years of age*. And in lot the 35th is offered to ſale a leaſe of the tithes and glebe of the ſame rectory, held for the life of the preſent incumbent, *aged about forty years*, on which is reſerved 180l. for the tithe and glebe, 25l. for a curate, and about 19l. 4s. for the land-tax.

On ſuch facts no comment is neceſſary. But when it is added, that, in the very rectory ſo advertiſed, the rectorial buildings are in a ruinous ſtate; that the rectory-houſe is the habitation of a pauper, who has for a long time been receiving pay from the pariſh; that the reſidence of the curate is at the diſtance of 11 miles from the church; that the preſent is the third harveſt ſince the rector was inducted; and that he has not once condeſcended to perform the duty of his church ſince the neceſſary duty performed on his induction: ſurely I need not preſs hard upon Benevolus for an admiſſion, that there is ſomething which wants correction in the non-reſidence of the Clergy, even if they do keep ſchools or take pupils.

However, I ſo far agree with Benevolus, that if the beneficed Clergy are not ſufficiently provided for by their benefices, to enable them to live without the purſuit of employments at a diſtance, which induce them to neglect the obligations which they impoſe upon themſelves at the acceptance of church preferment, it would be better that they ſhould devote themſelves to ſome trade or manual occupation for a ſubſiſtence. But why does Benevolus ſpeak of trade or manual occupations as purſuits incompatible with the clerical character? Can the purſuit of any trade be more repugnant to the feelings of a conſcientious clergyman than the abandoning his flock to the care of a curate, and ſumming up the whole of his own connexion with his pariſhioners in the clear amount of the annual produce of his benefice? Or can the authority of Suetonius or Titus, either in Latin or in Engliſh, abſolve the vicar from his oath?

I cannot conclude without bearing teſtimony to the laudable and exemplary conduct of the greater part of the beneficed Clergy of the neighbourhood in which I reſide, moſt of whom comply not only with the ſpirit but with the letter

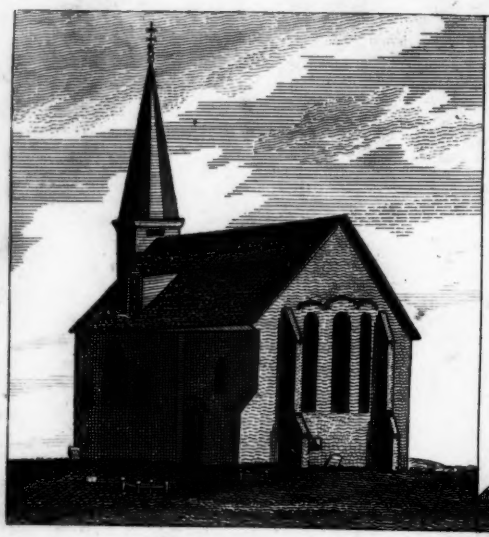

Fig. 1 Cowley Church.

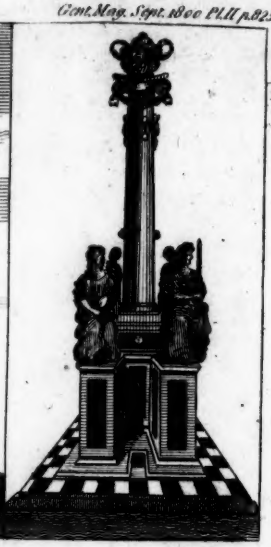

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

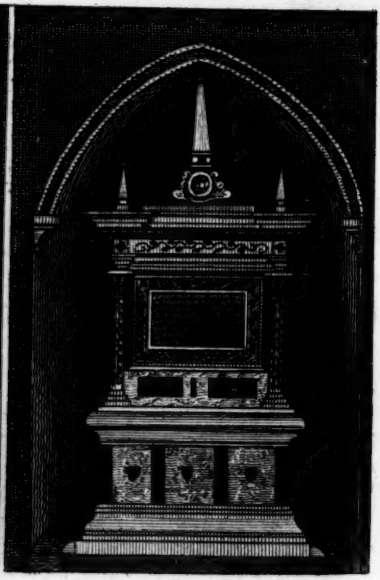

Fig. 4.

of the law in their reſidence, and many of whom are venerable characters, whoſe age would juſtly entitle them to indulgence. S. E.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4.

I SEND you a ſketch of Cowley church, near Uxbridge (*Plate II. fig.* 1). On the tablet, marked A, is the following undated inſcription:

"Hic jacet
CAROLUS JACQUES, A.M.
Uxini Pontis Eccleſiæ Chriſti
Miniſter indigniſſimus;
ſuo merito, peccatorum maximus,
Dei gratiâ, pœnitentium minimus.
Ens entium, miſerere mei!
Stet, lector, pœnitentialis
hæc tabella."

Yours, &c. * * *.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 9.

WISHING to perpetuate the memory of reſpectable families, and to preſerve the repreſentation of the monuments which pious children have raiſed over the aſhes of their anceſtors, longer than the few ages which ſtone and marble may endure, I have forwarded the incloſed drawing and deſcription to your moſt reſpectable Aſylum for fugitive pieces of Hiſtory and Antiquity.

Chilham being accurately deſcribed in Haſted's Hiſtory of Kent, vol. III. I ſhall forbear entering into particulars, contenting myſelf with obſerving, that it is a pleaſant village, ſituated ſix miles to the Weſt of Canterbury, conſiſting of a ſquare and four ſhort ſtreets, amounting to about 50 houſes, with the caſtle on the South weſt, and the church on the North-eaſt of it. The church is a handſome building, with a nave enlightened with a clereſtory, a North and South aile, a tranſept, and a high chancel; at the ſides of which are the Colebrooke mauſoleum and the Digges's chapel. At the Weſt end of the nave is a ſtrong embattled tower, having a muſical ring of ſix bells, and a clock and chimes.

The mauſoleum and monuments on the accompanying drawings having never been engraved, I truſt you will now do them that honour. The mauſoleum, the entrance to which is exhibited in *figure* 2, was erected by Robert Colebrooke, of Chilham caſtle, eſq. purſuant to the will of his father in 1755, at an expence of upwards of 2000l. under the ſuperintendance of Mr. Taylor, architect. The ground-plan is a circle of 42 feet diameter, having walls nearly 12 feet in thickneſs at the foundation; the internal diameter above the floor, which is of plaſter, is 24 feet; the ſides are divided by nine fine Ionic columns (15 inches in diameter) into eight grand compartments, one of which is occupied by the entrance, which has a circular ſoffeit containing a large copper-plate painted black, having on it the following inſcription:

"M. S.
JACOBI COLEBROOKE, armigeri,
et MARIÆ conjugis B. M.
Pietatis ergo poſuere
tres filii
et ſibi et ſuis
ROBERTUS COLEBROOKE,
JACOBUS COLEBROOKE,
GEORGIUS COLEBROOKE."

Of the 42 receſſes which this mauſoleum comprizes, eight only are filled with corpſes; but, as all the epitaphs in this church are faithfully printed in the "Tour through the Iſle of Thanet and ſome other Parts of Eaſt Kent," I forbear inſerting them here.

At the South ſide of the chancel is the Digges's chapel, containing the monument which is ſhewn in *fig* 3. It was erected by Sir Dudley Digges, about the year 1620, who "conſecrated it to the vertues of his lady." It is a ſquare lofty building, having a coved cieling, which is divided into compartments, and ornamented with ſhields of arms feſtoons of flowers, &c. It is paved with black and white marble. In the middle ſtands a noble monument of alabaſter and black

black marble, consisting of a square pedestal of the former, bearing on its sides the inscription tablets, supporting an elegant Ionic column of black marble, having a base and capital of alabaster, the whole height of which, with the beautiful urn on the top, is 17 feet. At each of the angles of the centre pedestal is a similar one supporting the representations of the cardinal virtues personified as large as life, displaying their several emblems. The whole is well executed, and the column is peculiarly handsome, and is ornamented with arms of Digges, Kemp, &c.

The chapel is enlightened by four very large Venetian windows, and, with the Colebrooke mausoleum, forms two uncommon appendages to a country church.

This monument being considerably impaired, as well as in some measure wantonly defaced, the present churchwardens have most laudably applied the revenue, which was appropriated for its preservation, in taking it down, repairing it in the most complete manner, and erecting it again strictly conformable to the original design, repainting the arms, gilding the proper members, and adding the emblems of the Graces, which were most of them defaced, if not destroyed.

At the West end of the North side of the chancel, in a handsome recess, which was part of a chantry, dissolved in 1547, stands a very fine monument of Bethesden marble, *fig.* 4. It consists of a tomb, ornamented on the sides with shields of arms, on which stands an altar compartment, having an entablature of the Corinthian order supported by four beautiful columns of the same, whose shafts, as well as most of the upper parts of the monument, are embossed or engraven with foliage, &c. From the entablature rises a scroll pediment inclosing the arms of Palmer, &c. It was erected by Sir Anthony Palmer, knight of the Bath, in memory of Dame Margaret, sister of Sir Dudley Digges, of Chilham castle, knight, his late loving loved wife. She died at Putney, in Surrey, the 22d of September, 1609, æt. 33. It has on it an epitaph most singularly panegyrical, if not hyperbolical.

Having an opportunity to inspect the vault under the Digges's chapel, I was much surprized to find two of the corpses remaining in an uncommon entire state. They are those of Thomas Digges, esq. and Mary, his wife. He was interred in 1687, and she in 1692. It is probable, from the appearance of the grave-clothes, that his body is not decayed, as the shroud, winding-sheet, and cap on his head, are not much impaired, though changed to the colour of Nankeen; and the lace on the cap still retains its texture and figures exceedingly perfect. But as the whole of her vestments are decayed, except a rib-band which was bound round the wrists and ankles, it is manifest that her body remains almost entire, and the arms are full, plump, and flexible, with the nails on the fingers, and the skin in general whole; but the head and one of the feet are separated from the trunk. She was daughter of Sir Maurice Abbot, knt. had been the mother of six sons and six daughters, and died at the age of 81. The head only of Sir Dudley Digges's coffin (who died "on the 18th day of March, the yeare from the Virgin Mother 1638") being decayed, I could observe nothing more than that the hair remained on the skull, and that it was in colour, *i. e.* a dark auburn, exactly similar to a ringlet which was taken from his head during his life, and preserved in a locket at the seat of the late Thomas Knight, esq. at Godmersham, in Kent.

Can any of your intelligent correspondents, Mr. Urban, give a probable reason for the extraordinary preservation of these bodies, as I could not observe that any particular

ticular preparation had been uſed, and the ſoil of the place, though a dry chalk, would have little influence on them, they being immured in a bricked vault. But what appeared very ſingular to me, there was a layer of lime ſome inches thick under each of them: but this, I always have underſtood, was more calculated to deſtroy bodies than preſerve them Any obſervations on the ſubject will be thankfully received by

Yours, &c. Z. COZENS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dover, Jan.* 21.

I HAVE read with great pleaſure in your Magazine ſeveral ingenious ſtrictures on the abſurdities and dangerous tendency of the German drama; but I have not obſerved a ſingle attempt at turning the public attention to any other branch of foreign literature, leſs dangerous, or more attractive. Your correſpondents ſeem to forget that the Italian ſtage has produced ſome pieces which vie with the moſt celebrated dramas of antiquity, or the moſt admired effuſions of the greateſt modern dramatiſts, thoſe of our Shakſpeare excepted. To this ſtage, thus neglected, if not deſpiſed, our great poet himſelf ſeems to have had obligations. In the Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy, lately publiſhed, we are preſented with the following paſſages from the Adriana of Luigi Groto, a tragedy, founded upon the ſtory of Romeo and Juliet*. Theſe paſſages the author of the Memoir ſuppoſes Shakſpeare had not only ſeen but imitated. It is for the reader to decide.

Latinus having paſſed the night previous to his departure in amorous dalliance with Adriana, in the garden of the palace, perceives with ſorrow the approach of morning.

"*Latinus.* S' io non error, è preſſo il far il giorno," &c.

"If I err not, the day approaches faſt.
Hear'ſt thou the nightingale, that wakes with us,
And thro' theſe lone ſhades trills her plaintive notes
In melancholy concert with our woes?
The dew, faſt falling with our tears, impearls [mingled blooms.
The beauteous flow'rs that ſpread their
Behold the Eaſt, my love! Alas! the morn,
Ris'n from the oozy caverns of the deep,
With eaſy ſteps advances. In her train
Obſerve the bright divinity of day
Cloſe following.

"*Adriana.* Ah! an icy chillneſs
Thrills thro' my veins. Unwonted tremors run [hour
O'er all my frame convuls'd. This is the
Long-doom'd. The fatal time, alas! is come,
Which teaches me how vain were all my hopes.
O cruel enemy, invidious Night!
Why urge thus rapidly thy ebon car?
Why haſte, why fly to plunge thyſelf and me
In Ocean's deep abyſs?" GROTO.

"*Juliet.* Wilt thou be gone? It is not yet near day;
It was the nightingale, and not the lark,
That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear.
Nightly ſhe ſings on yon pomegranate tree.
Believe me, love, it was the nightingale.

"*Romeo* It was the lark, the herald of the morn, [ſtreaks
No nightingale. Look, love, what envious
Do lace the ſevering clouds in yonder Eaſt.
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund Day
Stands tiptoe on the miſty mountains' tops.
I muſt be gone and live, or ſtay and die."
SHAKSPEARE.

Both Groto and Shakſpeare, ſays the author of the Memoir, aſcribe the ſame effect to the opiate*.

"*Nay.* Queſta bevendo voi con l'acqua
Darà principio," &c. [cruda,

"When this, with water from the living ſpring
Diluted, you ſhall drink, its potency
You ſtraight will feel. A ſlumb'rous trance will ſeize
Your drowſy ſenſes; your corporeal pow'rs
Will ceaſe their agency; the genial warmth,
That now with ardour glows thro' all your frame,
Will then be felt no more; the vivid dyes,
Now mantling o'er your crimſon cheek, will yield
To deadly pale; within thee, for awhile,
The vital ſpark will ſeem to be extinguiſh'd;
Nay, ev'n the buſy pulſe (that certain proof
Of this frail being) then will ceaſe to beat.
To all who ſhall behold thee thou wilt ſeem
Quite dead." GROTO.

"*Friar.* Take thou this phial, being then in bed,
And this diſtilled liquor drink thou off.
When preſently, thro' all thy veins ſhall run

---

* This tragedy appeared in 1578, ſeveral years before Shakſpeare's drama was written.

* P. 58.

A cold

A cold and drowſy humour, which ſhall ſeize
Each vital ſpirit; for no pulſe ſhall keep
His nat'ral progreſs, but ſurceaſe to beat;
No warmth, no breath, ſhall teſtify thou liv'ſt;
The roſes in thy lips and cheeks ſhall fade
To paly aſhes; thy eyes' windows fall
Like death when he ſhuts up the day of life;
Each part, depriv'd of ſupple government,
Shall ſtiff, and ſtark, and cold appear, like death;
And in the borrow'd likeneſs of ſhrunk death
Thou ſhalt continue two and forty hours,
And then awake as from a pleaſant ſleep."

SHAKSPEARE.

Is not the reſemblance between theſe paſſages too ſtrong to be accidental? Will the warmeſt advocate for Shakſpeare's ignorance of any language but his own, deny that, if he did not read a tranſlation of Groto's play, he muſt have read the original? Yet Dr. Farmer boldly aſſerts, that he was unacquainted with the Italian language (as well as with French and Latin), becauſe ſome Italian words in his plays happen to be ill-ſpelt! Might he not, on the ſame grounds, aſſert his ignorance of the Engliſh language? For, it is to falſe orthography much of the obſcurity, which his commentators are endeavouring to diſpel, is owing. I hope, Sir, juſtice will be done to the learning of our immortal Bard in the new edition of his Works now preparing for the preſs. No man can feel a greater reſpect for Dr. Farmer's learning and ingenuity than I do; but I will confeſs, that his playful Eſſay on the Learning of Shakſpeare amuſed, but did not convince me.

I ſhall, Sir, perhaps, take the liberty of troubling you with ſome obſervations on Shakſpeare's deſcription of the Cliff, which now riſes ſublimely to my view.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 4.

THE following inſcription and monkiſh rhymes I copied from a ſquare ſtone in the aile of the pariſh-church of Farley, in Wiltſhire:

"H. S.
ROGERUS HUGITT
Qui ex imo ſtatu ad ſummos
honores emergens,
natus paſtor,
miles obiit,
ætat . . . . . .
. . . . . .
Hic ſitus eſt Hugitt, qui nunquam prælia fugit.
Hunc agris natum perduxit in atria fatum:
Linquens paſtores magnos acquirit honores.
Impavidus miles, ſol tus contemnere viles,
Multa manu ſorti dedit acer corpora morti.
Religioſus erat, nec nummi corda deserat,
Quem miſeris dando, ſalvatoremque precando
Ut careat ævo; vivebat purus in ævo.
Dives, honoratus, magnâ cum ſtirpe beatus,
Numinis in pectus tandem eſt per ſidera vectus."

The above Leonine verſes are written in the old Engliſh character, and were made out with ſome difficulty, owing to the ravages of time. It is remarkable, that it was not poſſible, by any trace that is left, to form the ſlighteſt conjecture as to the antiquity of this monument. I ſhall be much gratified if any of your correſpondents can give any account of this ſingular curioſity, and of the perſon who is the ſubject of ſo elegant a panegyrick. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept* 9.

AN elegant mural monument of white marble has been erected in Iſleworth church* to the memory of the late Mr Keate (of whom you have given a particular account in vol. LXVII. pp. 613, 796). Under his buſt, very ably executed by Nollekens, is the following inſcription:

"Near this place are depoſited
the remains of
GEORGE KEATE, eſq. F.R.S. F.S.A. and
one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society
of the Inner Temple,
born Nov. 30, 1730, deceaſed June 28, 1797.
His literary compoſitions, both verſe and [proſe,
give evidence of his genius;
while warm regard and fond remembrance [are
Friendſhip's eager teſtimonies to the qualities of his heart.

* A faithful delineation of this church is given in your laſt volume, p. 1027.

The

The elegant hiſtorian of pure and ſimple [manners,
his own reſembled thoſe which he deſcribed.
The ingenious author of works of fancy, gay, ſentimental, tender,
his imagination in its freeſt ſallies paid reſpect to thoſe decorums,
the ſenſe of which was ever conſpicuous in [his private life.
The tribute may be vain, which thus Affection pays his memory,
and vain the marble monument which would perpetuate his fame;
At leaſt, they mark the ſpot made ſacred [by a huſband's duſt,
where widow'd love,
when it pleaſes Heaven to dry its ſorrows, is anxious to repoſe.

To theſe revered aſhes have accordingly [been added
thoſe of JANE-CATHARINE KEATE, his [relict,
who died 18 March, 1800, aged 70;
whoſe endearing virtues, which graced and [adorned
her own life, had, as he atteſts in his will, ſpread unceaſing happineſs and ſunſhine over his."

Yours, &c. BIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

HAVING rambled to the junction of the two roads upon Chalk-hill on the ſultry morning of July 24, 1797, I reſted until a boy, trudging and ſinging at a great rate, came up to me. "Come along the old road, Sir," ſaid he, "it is a *mortal* ſight nearer, and I ſuppoſe you are thinking which to take."

I found my companion a moſt famous little chatterer, not much above three feet high, and 15 years of age. He told me he had been to Smithfield with ſome ſheep; that he went every week, and had 30 miles to walk before night. His frock was compactly bound up and tied acroſs his ſhoulders. The ſtraps of his ſhoes formed a ſtudied croſs below the buckles, which he took care to tell me had coſt him ninepence in London the Saturday before. Turnpike tickets were ſtuck in his hatband, noticing the number of ſheep he had paid for: and the laſh of his whip was twitted round the handle, which he converted into a walking-ſtick.

I ſoon found, though ſo ſmall a being, he was a character of no ſmall conſequence upon the road; and he told me, any returned chaiſe or tax-cart would give him a lift for nothing. He was familiar with every one we paſſed; and whiſpered a laughing, or rather ſerious, ſtory of a poor girl who had put too much faith in man, and who looked conſcious that he was ſpeaking about her. He wanted no hints to make him loquacious; and thus his buſy mind unfolded itſelf.—"Now, Sir, do you know, I have a very good maſter; and he promiſes, if I behave well, to make a man of me. When I went to live with him, I was a poor ragged half-ſtarved pariſh-boy, without father or mother, or never had any as I know of. I have now two better coats than this (which, by-the-bye, was complete ſhreds of darn and patch-work), and I have a ſpick-and-ſpan new hat I never had on but Whit-ſunday laſt: and I am to learn too (proudly ſtretching himſelf and bruſhing up his eye-brows), my maſter ſays, to write; but he has told me ſo ſuch a *mortal* while I fear he will forget it." I aſked him if he could read—"Aye, in the Teſtament. I have almoſt finiſhed the Goſpel according to St. John; and I can repeat the Lord's Prayer and Belief too"—the latter of which he ran over as quick as poſſible, and aſked me if he had miſſed a word.

We kept tripping on, and met a poor forlorn creature, an infant faſtened to her back, and two ſweet children, toilſomely dragging upwards. Thoſe who know how ſteep and long the hill is, and on a ſcorching day, would ſenſibly feel for a ſuffering fellow-mortal, nearly worn out from wretchedneſs and fatigue. She had my mite in an inſtant; and in a flood of tears told us, "her huſband had juſt been tranſported from *Birmingham* to *Botany-bay*, and ſhe was trying to reach her pariſh." I endeavoured to leſſen her tale of woe by the beſt words

words my God had empowered me with; and my little drover too plaintively said, "Poor woman! if my breakfast had not cost me eight-pence this morning, I would have given you a half-penny." On our bidding her a farewel, a silence for a few paces ensued, when he stopped me short, and asked me, if I had ever seen "such poverty distress before;" and that it made "his heart quiver again." I told him there was a deal of misery in the world, and how happy it was for him that he had lit upon his legs in having so good a master. With a perfectly-recovered countenance he said, "I am a happy lad." I then told him he might have spared the poor woman a half-penny. "Ah! but I have only seven-pence half-penny left to carry me home." On enquiring how his breakfast could cost him eight-pence? "Why, I called at Dunstable to get some bread and cheese and a pen'worth of beer. Some hot rolls and butter looked so nice I could not keep my eyes off; and so the landlady asked me if I would have some tea. I was too hungry to refuse; and, as I was to pay a deal of money, I made her a hard bargain, for I ate a *mortal** quantity."

The native simplicity with which he delivered himself made him rise rapidly in my good opinion; and, as we paced on, he repaid every nod he received with manifold interest. We were passing a public-house at Hockley in the Hole, where he said he often "baited," but he liked my company so well, if I would let him, he would go on with me. Seeing two women come out of the house and beckon to him, I persuaded him to go to them: and I left them in the midst of life and joke, in which the merry noise of my hearty little drover was pre-eminent; and as I was turning a corner which took me out of sight, he shrilled out, "God bless you!" A RAMBLER.

* As almost every one uses a particular word, *mortal* was little Trudge's emphatical favourite.

Mr. URBAN, *Ealing, Aug.* 8.

IN your last, p. 732, a correspondent has pointed out the rural simplicity of West Twyford as peculiarly interesting. It certainly must be so to all "who Nature love and Nature's charms;" and I have sometimes wondered its very obscurity has not attracted the more frequent resort of contemplative minds. The hint thrown out to Mr. Malcolm will, I hope, excite his attention. In the mean time, I would direct your correspondent to your Review of Park's Miscellaneous Poems (vol. LXVII. p. 415); in which you point out a view of the "sequestered chapelry of Twyford as particularly pleasing." On turning to the poems, which make an estimable part of my poetical library, I am induced to transcribe the following description of "Twyford's humble fane:"

"Here no arch'd dome, no tesselate floor,
On vacant sense with such attraction glares,
That Curiosity may pause her hour,
And for the temple's sake endure the pray'rs.

"No sculptur'd grandeur or pictorial art
Around this altar gives amazement birth,
No choral warblings catch the half-wean'd heart,
To make it linger on the lanes of earth.

"No papal splendours deck the pompous shrine; [knee,
Yet here Devotion bends the grateful
Here supplant pray'r and soaring praises join [to thee!
To waft their incense, bounteous Heaven,

"Here too the soul its noblest task may learn,
With calmness to resign this coil of clay;
May drink instruction from the tear-dew'd urn; [way;
And many a record that bestrews the

"May see, however worth or talents grace,
From Death's strong grasp no excellence can fly;
Impetuous Wit must bear the cold embrace,
And with insensate Dulness mould'ring lie."

Yours, &c. M. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

THERE is a terrific piece of imagery in a fine play of Euripides, where a monster, or Taurus Epidaurius,

Epidaurius, is made to deſcend from the heavens, and hover over the ſea, in order to frighten the horſes of Hippolytus. This phænomenon is the more remarkable, becauſe it was moſt probably founded on fact, and may be explained by appearances of a ſimilar nature which many among us have experienced. The antient philoſophers were in the habit of converting into miracles all the phænomena of Nature which they could not account for; and the poets uſed them as poetical machines of terror or delight. The paſſage in the Hippolytus, at leaſt as much of it as is neceſſary for our purpoſe, is as follows:

"When we came to a lonely plain, having left the ſtrait road to Argos and Epidaurus, the ſhore of the ſea opened upon us, and we heard a dreadful ſound like thunder iſſuing out of the earth. The horſes of the chariot threw their heads into the air, and pricked up their ears. We ourſelves were frightened like children, wondering whence the ſound could come, when turning to the ſea ſide we ſaw an immenſe wave fixed in the heavens, κῦμ' οὐρανῶ σταθέν (ſo as to take the ſhore of Sciron from our view, the Iſthmus, and the rock of Æſculapius), ſwell into an enormous ſize, froth, and roar, and approach the ſpot where the chariot ſtood, and throw up a fierce and terrible monſter, a roaring bull, larger and more tremendous than eye had before ever beheld. The horſes ran away with fear and precipitation," &c. &c. V. 1197. Hippol. Euripidis.

I make little doubt but that the reader has already anticipated me in the explanation I am about to give of this monſter, which was no creation of the poet's brain, but a poetical deſcription of what he had either ſeen himſelf, or heard deſcribed from an eye-witneſs of a water-ſpout, which having been collected at ſea broke on ſhore.

A water-ſpout collects downwards, as this is ſaid to have done, and appears to have its inſertion in the clouds. It is a hollow cylinder, open at bottom, with a curled tail, from a few feet to 30 or 40 broad, diſmaſts a veſſel in paſſing partially over it, and throws it firſt on one ſide, and then on the other. It very often aſſumes a fantaſtic figure, with arms, feet, and tail; ſometimes the reſemblance of a ſerpent of a ſky-blue colour, ſometimes of a horned animal breathing fire, and bellowing when it breaks. At Quintana, in the province of Burgos, on the 11th of June laſt, a water-ſpout, before it was diſperſed by a violent gale from the North, not only did an infinity of damage, as appears by a letter from the curate of the village, inſerted in the Journal of Madrid, July 7, but frightened a whole country.

Yours, &c. S. Weston.

Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century.—Essay VIII.

THE rebellion being thus entirely quaſhed, the ſpring of the following year, (i. e. 1716,) was not remarkable for any thing but the trial and execution of ſeveral of the rebels, and for the bill being introduced for extending the duration of parliaments, from three to ſeven years: cogent as were the arguments againſt this meaſure, after it had ſuſtained the ſtrongeſt oppoſition in both houſes, it paſſed and received the royal aſſent. Whether politic or impolitic, it is now too late to conſider; but experience has proved the fertility of the ſtrongeſt arguments urged in its behalf, that it would leſſen the expence and corruption of elections; but the value of a ſeat being in proportion to its duration, conſequently thoſe evils have been, by this meaſure, increaſed reciprocally.

The king having determined to viſit his German dominions, appointed the Prince of Wales guardian of the kingdom during his abſence. Being arrived at Hanover, he diſcovered that the king of Sweden, being exaſperated at his conduct in obtaining the dutchies of Bremen and Verden, was preparing to juſtify his claim to thoſe territories. He then entered into a defenſive alliance with France and Holland; whereby the contracting

powers

powers guaranteed all the places possessed by each other, and stipulated a certain number of ships and troops to that power which might be attacked in any of its possessions.

When his Majesty returned to England, a conspiracy was said to be discovered between the ministers of the court of Sweden at London, Paris, and the Hague, to forward an invasion of this kingdom by the Swedes; in consequence of this developement, their ministers here and at the Hague were seized with their papers, and the design was clearly substantiated. All commerce with Sweden was immediately prohibited, a fleet was equipped and sailed for the Sound, and such supplies as were necessary were voted by the Commons. Some of the neighbouring powers having also commenced hostilities against Sweden, she was frustrated in her designs upon England; and in the following year, Charles XII. being killed at the siege of Frederickstad, she was obliged to submit to the demands of her enemies, who retained possession of their several conquests.

Philip, king of Spain, being chagrined at the part which England took in the affairs of the Continent, especially at the assistance which was given to the Emperor, equipped a strong squadron and took possession of Sardinia, which at that time belonged to the Emperor. On his remonstrance, Philip endeavoured to justify his conduct, but at last consented that the matter should be left to the arbitration of England and Holland. Upon this occasion conferences were begun between the ministers of the Emperor, France, England, and Holland, which terminated in the famous quadruple alliance. The effects of this alliance by no means satisfied Philip; who rejecting all the overtures of England and France, and seriously making preparations for war, it was the determination of his Britannic Majesty to meet him with equal force. In the following year, 1718, Admiral Byng, being dispatched to the Mediterranean, fell in with the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Antonio de Castanita, and totally defeated it. This abrupt commencement of a new war gave considerable umbrage to the members of the opposition, and indeed to not an inconsiderable part of the people, especially to the trading interests; but the measure, after sustaining a strong opposition, obtained the sanction of parliament, and became, as Mr. Walpole expressed himself, not the minister's, but the parliament's war, which accordingly voted the necessary supplies for carrying it on with vigour.

Though the prosecution of the war was most strenuously opposed in the House of Commons, and not zealously entered into by the people at large, yet it was declared against Spain, and active preparations were made for humbling the views of that court. The operations of the war were chiefly confined to the islands of Sicily and Sardinia; the attack on which was made by the forces of the Emperor, aided by the fleet under the command of Admiral Byng, who from the commencement of the contest exerted his utmost abilities in forwarding the designs of the coalesced courts; which ultimately were crowned with complete success, by the Spaniards being obliged to evacuate those islands and to accede to the quadruple alliance. This success must undoubtedly be attributed, in a very great degree, to the indefatigable exertions of Admiral Byng, and to the unparalleled vigilance and activity of the fleet under his command.

During this difference between the courts of Madrid and London, the intention of invading England by the Pretender was once more revived and attempted. A Spanish squadron being equipped and furnished with 10,000 regular troops, under the command of the Duke of

of Ormond, ſailed in December, 1718, on the enterprize. They were, however, no ſooner at ſea than a violent ſtorm aroſe, which ſo totally diſperſed the fleet, that only two frigates arrived at the place of deſtination; and having landed 300 men, and arms for 2000 more, with the earls Mariſchal and Seaford, the Marquis of Tullibardine, &c. they were attacked by Gen. Wightman, and ſoon taken priſoners, though the above noblemen and ſome few general officers made good their retreat to France. Thus again, through the ſpecial interpoſition of Providence, were theſe iſlands ſaved from the horrors of war, the evils of rebellion and diſcord, and from the deſtruction attendant on inteſtine commotion.

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

P. 714, col. 2, l. 17, read *Fetteſſe.*

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 10.

THE ſtate of my private affairs having very lately obliged me to pay a viſit to Ireland, a friend has ſuggeſted to me, that, Great Britain being on the eve of a complete union with that kingdom, a few of the obſervations I collected in my journey might, perhaps, be acceptable to the publick. My literary pretenſions, however, not aſpiring beyond the penning of a ſhort letter, I have preferred giving them through the medium of your Miſcellany. Your permiſſion is all that I require: *data modo poteſtas in publicum veniendi, periculum dicendi non recuſo**.

In the firſt place, I cannot but bear teſtimony to the uncommon beauty of the bay of Dublin, which is alone rivalled by that of Naples. The vaſt labour and expence too with which the noble pier, that projects upwards of a mile into the ſea, and divides the bay in the middle, muſt have been conſtructed, excited my warmeſt applauſe. At the extremity of this pier ſtands an octagonal lighthouſe, which is probably the moſt elegant in Europe. It is, perhaps, too the moſt neceſſary; for the boiſterous ſeas between the Iſle of Angleſea and Dublin, the extraordinary violence of the currents, and the many ſhallows, rocks, and ſand-banks, on the Iriſh ſide, render the paſſage extremely dangerous. The numerous wrecks which take place every winter, apparent from their maſts, which are ſeen every here and there peeping above the ſurface of the water, as it were to warn others by their fate, are convincing proofs of the truth of this aſſertion. It is this indeed which is with reaſon aſſigned as the cauſe of the very few Engliſh gentry who can be perſuaded to viſit Ireland.

But the appearance and manners of the people on landing very ſoon deſtroy the delightful viſions of fancy which the ſight of this beautiful bay is calculated to inſpire. The eye is ſtruck with the crowds of ragged ſtarving objects on the wharfs of the Liffey, and the ear aſſailed by their clamorous importunities to ſtrangers, and moſt horrid blaſphemies vented on each other. When I had got over the extortions of the cuſtom-houſe, I ſent for an hackney-coach, and deſired to be drove to one of the beſt hotels. This filthy conveyance can only be compared to a mud-cart, and is as much inferior to the dirty hacks of London as the latter are to our private carriages. But on arriving at my inn, I was literally tumbled out of the "frying-pan into the fire." Words would be wanting to expreſs the dirt of the apartments, the miſerable furniture, wretched beds ſwarming with vermin, and the moſt diſagreeable ſmells which aſſail the tired traveller in the beſt hotels of Dublin. When you add to theſe, that the fare is bad, and the charges exorbitant, you have almoſt a finiſhed picture of an inn in the metropolis of Ireland.

Every thing is nearly correſponding with this in the general appearance

* Cicer. 1 Philip. contra Anton.

ance of the cities, towns, and villages, throughout the kingdom. I ſhall not, however, enter into any particular account of theſe, as that has been already done by Mr. Twiſs. Abating for the humour and pleaſantry diſplayed in that gentleman's deſcriptions, there is a great deal of truth in what he ſays. Neither ſhall I deſcribe the miſerable effects of the political and religious factions of the Iriſh. Theſe have already been accurately pourtrayed by the able pen of Mr. Cooper. I beg leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to return him thanks for the pleaſure and information I have received from reading his Letters on the Iriſh nation. It is a work of genius, taſte, and learning. I have no other fault to find with it, than that he appears to me to judge too favourably of the character of the people. They are in fact a drunken, choleric, and diſſolute race; a frightful compound of the groſſeſt debauchery and the darkeſt ſuperſtition. But theſe exceſſes have not ruffled the philoſophic temper of Mr. Cooper, who has "gloſſed and varniſhed" their drunkenneſs into hoſpitable conviviality, and their choleric diſpoſition into national intrepidity.

Undoubtedly thoſe animoſities do exiſt which occaſion the ferocity of the Iriſh character, and retard the progreſs of refinement in their manners. But it is to be hoped that the Legiſlative Union will tend towards entirely removing them. With reſpect to the real ſentiments of the people on that important meaſure, I muſt declare that I found thoſe whom I converſed with in Ireland extremely well diſpoſed towards it. With thoſe who will give themſelves time to reflect diſpaſſionately on its merits, I am *convinced* that there can be but one opinion on both ſides the water. That ſentiment is, "that the diſintereſted magnanimity of Great Britain, in bringing about a meaſure which muſt benefit Ireland, but which eventually may injure herſelf, cannot be too highly extolled." BETTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

NOTHING could exceed my aſtoniſhment on reading in your very uſeful Publication a letter from Warminſter, ſigned "A Traveller," p. 733, in which he not only juſtifies the inflammatory language of ſome very incautious (not to uſe a harſher term) miniſter of the Church of England, but recommends it "to be ſounded with the voice of a Stentor in every church, nay in the Senate of Great Britain." It ill becomes a preacher of the Goſpel to ſound the alarm, and to excite the mob to commit depredations on the perſons and property of individuals. The preſent riots in different parts of the country prove what erroneous notions the mob entertain of rendering proviſions cheap; in more than one inſtance they have deſtroyed the flour and the mills to reduce the price of bread. No one laments more than I do the ſufferings of the poor; at the ſame time we cannot but perceive that the Almighty, for wiſe and holy purpoſes, permitted ſcarcity to be upon our land during the laſt year. It is a duty the preacher owes to the publick and to his profeſſion, either to publiſh his ſermon, or to deny the paſſages ſo much admired by "A Traveller." If the diſcourſe was the extemporary harangue of an enthuſiaſt, it proves beyond a doubt the impropriety of permitting Jacobinical language to be uſed in the pulpit; and it is hoped, if no apology is made, ſome notice will be taken of it by the Dioceſan. There appears, from the tenor of the paſſages alluded to, a rooted diſlike to the liberty we enjoy (and which in this inſtance is an abuſe of it), and a determination to expreſs ſentiments, however ſolemn the occaſion, which every friend to our eſtabliſhment in Church and State muſt condemn. Yours, &c.

A conſtant Reader, and a Miniſter of the Church of England.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

WHILE the pulpit and the press teem with execrations of monopolists, forestallers, regraters, &c. &c. &c. it would have been no recommendation of your impartiality if your instructive pages had been shut to the popular clamour. The same motive should insure this a ready insertion, whatever your private judgement upon the subject may be.

The momentary fall in the price of grain, about five weeks ago, raised a loud outcry against farmers, millers, and factors; and we were confidently told, that the dearth of the last 12 months was merely fictitious; whereas there is not only presumptive but positive evidence of the contrary.

First, the nature of the season preceding the harvest of 1799, and the harvest itself, were altogether the most unfavourable to growing, ripening, and in-gathering, which have coincided within the memory of man. It must be within the recollection of your readers, that there was not a week of continued seasonable weather from the 1st of January to the 1st of October, 1799. Hence there was a natural presumption that the crop was far below mediocrity both as to quantity and quality; and however political it might be to keep back the unwelcome truth as long as possible, the event has at length given *positive* evidence of the fact.

We know that the consumption of corn, through various necessities and wise regulations, has been decreased very considerably, perhaps not less than one third, during the last twelve months. We also know, that the importation into Great Britain has been unprecedented, amounting to very near ten millions sterling in value; and probably a full moiety in quantity of the whole British crop of 1799; and we know, unfortunately, that the first blush of a commencing harvest, which seemed to promise plenty, brought suddenly to market the little remains of the stock on hand, so that the consequent default of supply between the complete exhaustion of the old and the possibility of the new stock coming to market, has produced more serious discontent, than all the sufferings of the preceding months. This is proof positive, not only that the old crop was far more deficient than it was generally thought, but that the outcry against monopolists had fostered a very unwarrantable expectation in the public mind.

I am very far from denying that the avaritiousness of corn-dealers may have in some measure enhanced the price of the commodity; and I have no objection to public execration following every manœuvre that tends to an undue profit: at the same time I am persuaded that nothing *but profit* is an adequate spur to commercial enterprize; and that if the apparent deficiency of the crop, and the encouragement government wisely provided for corn speculations, had not offered a considerable inducement to the employment of large capitals in the corn-trade, we should have really suffered all the horrors of famine.

The truth is, Mr. Urban, that a great accession of commercial wealth, at the same time that it provides against a nation being entirely destitute of provisions (as is not unfrequently the case in countries void of free commerce) must necessarily enhance the price, because great accessions of wealth, naturally makes money cheaper, and the necessaries of life comparatively dearer. This is nevertheless the very best security against famine. There is another cause of increasing advance in the price of all articles of necessary consumption, which I wish to hint delicately, because at the present moment it would not be politic to impress such an idea on popular notice. With Mr. Urban's readers, however, there is no danger of misapplication. Therefore I remind them, that, with allowance for

for the average of produce, the price muſt increaſe with the *increaſe of taxes*; therefore the price of bread, for inſtance, muſt naturally be as much greater now (ſuppoſing the crop equal) than it was three years ago, as the proportion of the increaſe of taxes has been. No problem in political arithmetic is more demonſtrable than this, although it may have eſcaped the notice of many grave politicians.

It may be wiſe, as I hinted before, to keep in a certain degree, out of ſight, the real cauſes of dearth, whether proceeding from inclement ſeaſons, or from the impoſts, which, for the public weal, Government is reluctantly obliged to lay upon the publick: but, in avoiding Scylla, we muſt not run upon Charybdis. If we inflame popular rage againſt corn-factors, millers, and bakers, the obvious conſequence is, that no men of worth will make themſelves obnoxious to the indiſcriminate fury of a mob, by embarking in that trade; and the fearful effect would be, that the nation would be expoſed to real famine, in every great failure (like the laſt) of the harveſt.

I ſolemnly aſſure you, Mr. Urban, that I am not directly or indirectly concerned in the commerce of proviſions of any kind: but I am *much concerned*, that ſo many of our enlightened countrymen, particularly the clergy, have countenanced popular prejudices ſo far, as to ſtir up very diſgraceful and dangirous riots, in almoſt every market in the kingdom. If we are wiſe enough to learn, we have the evidence of facts before us. France ſuffered a real ſcarcity. It was the demoniac policy of Robeſpierre to foiſt every evil on ſhoulders the fartheſt removed (in his ſhort-ſighted policy) from his own. A maximum was fixed, and ſtrings of bakers daily, to the diſgrace of, not France only, but of humanity, were hanged up, and the beſotted Pariſians vainly thought, for a while, that their ſufferings were about to end: but, alas! they increaſed with the decreaſe of the laborious hands that miniſtered to their wants. "Happy they who are made wiſe by the faults of others."

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

"THE body of Francis Talbot, who died an obſtinate heretique, and finally therein impenitent, is to be buried *in pœnam hereſeos et finalis impenitentiæ necnon in terrorem aliorum*, with only one candle at the grave, at nine of the clock at night, without a bell in the church or ſtreet, without prieſt, croſs, book, or prayer. The place of his burial is to be in the aile of St, Mary's church-yard, neareſt to the garden of the parſonage. All which concerning the ſaid buriall we have ordered to be done with the advice of men learned in divinity; and who ſhall exceed this maner of the ſaid Francis his burial is to incur church-cenſures. No wax taper, or candle, or torch, is te be uſed.

NICHOLAUS, *Epiſcopus Fernenſis.*

"Given at the fryars monaſtery, the laſt of December, 1646."

From "A Letter from the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland to Speaker Lenthal, giving an Account of the Proceedings of the Army under his Command, &c. Lond. 1649," 4to. * *

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

I HAVE read over the account of the Chedder ſocieties, p. 707, more than once, without being able to find out who is the *immortal Peter* there alluded to.

I cannot diſcover any ground for the expoſtulation of your correſpondent J. P. p. 710, with Mr. Chamberlaine or Mr. Lodge reſpecting the Holbein portraits. Mr. C. very explicitly tells us, that the hints reſpecting them were furniſhed by various friends, and that Mr. L. drew them up, *i. e.* arranged and methodized them. If there is any thing exceptionable, it is, perhaps,

perhaps, the words *tracts*, uſed by Mr. C. and Mr. L. to which might have been ſubſtituted *accounts*, or the more *faſhionable* term *anecdotes* or *ſketches*. *I* have a different complaint to make to Mr. C. that he returned no anſwer to *my* ſuggeſtions of *other portraits* that might have been added to his collection.

P. 711. The reed is *implied* in St. John's account, as well as expreſſed in thoſe of St. Matthew and St. Mark; περιθεις καλαμον in the two firſt is ſynonymous with υσσωπω περιθεντες in the laſt, and ſuperſedes the various readings or conjectures of ξυσω and *perticæ*.

Let me add to the arguments of *Cler. Paroch.* p. 737, that I can aſſert, on the authority of a reſpectable brewer retired from buſineſs, that the majority of publicans are ſure of being ruined ſooner or later; for, if they could clear their way by their profits, they cannot get rid of the burthen of 50l. or 100l. or 150l. advanced by the brewer as a lure to them to ſet up in *his* public-houſe. There is another difficulty to which a parochial clergyman is ſubjected; when he is called upon by the aſſurance offices to certify the character of the parties who have ſuffered a loſs, and apply to the office to be reimburſed. R.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXVII.

The ANTIENT PALACE *of the* KINGS OF ENGLAND *at* WESTMINSTER, *continued.*

The Interior of St. Stephen's Chapel.

THE height of this chapel, in conformity with the plan below, is made out by five diviſions. A marble ſeat of continuation ſupports cluſters of columns, which fill the piers between the windows; they riſe to the ſpringing of the arches of the windows; where, from their capitals, are elevated large compartments. The impoſts under the windows are divided by columns, which in an uncommon way ſtrike through the ſills of the windows, forming, it may juſtly be concluded, the mullions of the windows, though now loſt in the modern brick-work filling-in their openings. The ſpandrils of the arches of the windows ſhew many compartments; and the ornaments of the entablature are inexhauſtible. In the fifth diviſion on each ſide, towards the Eaſt end, are ſmall door-ways, once entering into adjoining chambers. Of the Weſt end there are not any decorations left; but the Eaſt end in many places has yet the lines of the grand window, the ſite of the altar, and part of its table. By the continued entablature over the windows, the cieling muſt either have been a flat-pannelled one, or an open-worked timber roof; but that demon who firſt guided the diſfigurement of this chapel, from ſome prejudiced cauſe or other, has entirely conſigned it to oblivion. The detail of the various ornaments, their painting and gilding, which every where enriches the building, are beyond the reach of deſcription; and we refer our readers to the engravings of this chapel, for them to judge of their extraordinary parts; though, it muſt be confeſſed, thoſe copies are but as the glimmerings of a ſickly taper to the dazzling beams of the glorious ſun.

In my explorations round, I perceived the columns, their capitals, &c. had been hacked and cut away in all directions, to accelerate the fixing of the timbers of the "*fitting-up*," with the ſame unconcern as we find every day done on common walls; and I was at a loſs to account from which of the two *manias* the works of antient art are the greateſt ſufferers; one, becauſe they are the works of thoſe who lived in the enlightened ages of undivided Chriſtianity, or the other, that they ſtood in the way of the invading compilations of the architecture of Greece and Rome. Who can define taſte, when we look at the

the clumſy carpentry that ennobles the "*fitting-up?*" Who can talk of refinement, when we behold over the preſent cieling, air-engines, barbers' blocks, knife-boards, coal-holes, maids' garrets, and men's leeking holes, mixing their accommodations with the beauties of art in all their burſt of ſcientific perfection? Here the royal arms, there the plebeian bruſh and blackball, coal-ſcuttles, ſalt-boxes, and waſhing-ſtands, crowd up before the forms of lions, fleurs-de-lis, roſes, ſtars, and crowns! I can no more; theſe diſhonoured ſcenes I wiſh were but the phantaſies of the brain, the workings of a mind diſturbed, the idle images of a dream of air, or any thing but what I ſee. Who are the moſt diſtant from "inſanity," thoſe who cauſe and defend this ſpoliation, or he that has dared to dart the light of truth into ſuch dark receſſes? I then arouſe you from your ſkulking holes! Fly to low-raiſed roofs, ye houſhold hords, where all your kitchen ſcum, your filth, and rags, may lie unſeen!

It may now be thought neceſſary that I ſhould make ſome remarks upon the intended demolition of the remnant of this palace. I ſhall, therefore, revert once more to that liſt of architects, where, at their head, we find the name of a man (ſince deceaſed), who, not content with having with the reſt declared his hoſtility againſt theſe edifices, delivered in [as I have been given to underſtand] as his own ſerious judgement, that Weſtminſter-hall, which, till his preſence darkened the hemiſphere of antient art, was looked upon as one of the wonders of the univerſe, "*was a diſgrace to the nation.*" Eternal ſelf-reproof may thoſe patrons feel, who ſend abroad our youth for Architectural Improvement; where, ſucking in the poiſon of foreign prejudice, they diſgorge its venom on our native architecture at home! In the bleak regions of the North, where Nature's fires are half extinct, and where Antiquarian treaſures are never found, abſorbed ideas, nurtured in the ſhaggy outlets of ſome dreary cave, may not be thought out of Reaſon's graſp; but, when we meet with men bred in the cheering climes of Albion's happy land, where every noble ſentiment is bred, where every generous feeling of the heart is owned, where ſcience, laws, and arms, have choſen their ſeats amidſt the throng of worlds, now following in the train of a Northern Architectural Innovator, to wait the hour of deſpoliation! I own I cannot reconcile ſo monſtrous a contradiction. Remember, theſe pages will endure, while your ſcarcely-cemented walls will ſoon paſs away into "airy nothing;" the former, preſerved by the ſpirits of our great anceſtors; the latter, raiſed on the ſpoils of their ſcientific glories. I own, poor as I am in worldly means, I would not, for all the hoards ye boaſt of, change this cheering reflection, that I have done my duty as an Engliſhman to ſave this palace, to brood over with remorſe the ſting of conſcience, that I had done my utmoſt to deſtroy it.

Profeſſional people of medium employments tell me, that a clear ſweep is to be made from Abingdon-ſtreet to Weſtminſter bridge; other orders of men ſay, that the Painted Chamber, Houſe of Lords, and Prince's Chamber, are alone to fall; while ſome tag-in St. Stephen's chapel and its cloiſters, declaring, that to take down Weſtminſter-hall would be ſuch an outrageous attack on the love, duty, and veneration, which Britons feel for former greatneſs, that it is almoſt the thought of a lunatick to ſuppoſe ſuch a thing to be poſſible. No one informs me who will ſweep away the ſurrounding hovels: they, it is true, form no part of the emblems of our happy Conſtitution, or of our kingly ſtate. Ominous buſineſs of new-coining this palace at this mad hour of Democracy, when every

every atom of Sovereignty ſhould be held with the moſt ſacred zeal, nay, almoſt to idolatry, as a ſight pleaſing in the eye of Heaven! My own truth and loyalty urge me to theſe ſtrong admonitions; I feel, and I obey.—The deſign for a new Parliament-houſe, in a late Exhibition, clearly evinces to what extent the innovation will ſpread. In ſhort, men do not diſguiſe this matter; they indeed ſcruple not to ſay, we will add new honours to our country by our new creations in the ſublime art of Architecture! No doubt, encouragement and confidence drive them on; or elſe (here I ſpeak of myſelf as in their ſituations) my preſumption would recoil, and drive me to ſome dreary waſte to hide my abaſhed head for ever!

Here, my dear accompanying friends, let us part, after having trod theſe religious and royal grounds together, which to the antient city of Weſtminſter gives a fame that for ages paſt has told ſo many deeds of high renown. I hailed your attendance on the North exterior of St. Peter's walls, and now in St. Stephen's porch I bid farewel; I looſe thoſe bands which united our inclinations in this ſurvey. We have been inſtructed, charmed, and delighted; and we have been ſhocked, diſguſted, and tortured. But, as it is, who will be convinced, retractive, and determined to *preſerve* and *repair* the neglected abbey-church of Weſtminſter, and the antient palace of the kings of Weſtminſter?

And,

Who is the man that will *reſtore* with a religious attention their mutilated parts, which ignorance and prejudice, not Time, have wrought on their moſt enchanting beauties? AN ARCHITECT.

In Concluſion.

Scarcely had I finiſhed theſe Weſtminſter innovations, when my anticipating fears began to be realized; for, having received information that the interior of St. Stephen's chapel was actually giving way to the general plan for the entire extermination of the antient palace, I haſtened to the ſpot, where I found that great part of the wainſcoting of the Houſe of Commons, hiding the original work on the walls, had been taken down, whereby thoſe parts that had not before been diſfigured were then open to the ſight. Much of the entablature and compartments under the windows had before my arrival been cut away; and, as I ſtood confounded at the havock, and aſtoniſhed at the extraordinary beauty of thoſe objects not yet ſtruck at, my attention was called away by a perſon, who told me, that he had orders from the Surveyor of the Board of Works, that no one was to be permitted to make any memorandum or drawings from the chapel; that whatever was pickaxed down into rubbiſh was to be carefully preſerved, &c. &c.; with other ſtrange, contradictory, and unaccountable reaſons; and, by way of giving a finiſhing ſtroke to his refuſal, "Sir," ſays he, "I have juſt got rid of the Artiſt who ſome time back made, by order of the Society of Antiquaries, plans, elevations, &c. of this chapel, and which they afterwards publiſhed. He came, he ſaid, to complete thoſe parts of that work which he could not make out when the wainſcoting was up. I told him my orders—bid him be gone—ſo you ſee, Sir, that I am deputy-maſter here." I was permitted, however, to gaze with admiration unmoleſted for an hour or two; when I made ſuch obſervations as will, I truſt, be of the utmoſt ſatisfaction to my readers, and render the above deſcription more complete*.

On

* The ridiculous and abſurd accounts in the daily prints, of the diſcoveries made in St. Stephen's chapel are deſignedly introduced, to miſlead the publick, that the loſs of ſuch ineſtimable remains of antient art may be the leſs regretted, ſo that, if a more forcible reaſon, the cauſe of Antiquity, did not induce me to the diſcloſure

On the North ſide, I noticed in compartments between the columns on the piers of the windows ſmall whole-length paintings of knights in armour, with their names under them. The frieze of the entablature was filled with ſhields, and the arms on them were in raiſed work of a peculiar taſte. Between the ſhields were paintings of groteſque animals and foliage. The whole of the wainſcoting on this ſide not having been taken down, I could not purſue my obſervations any farther.

On the South ſide all was expoſed to view, where, in the compartments in the piers, were other ſmall whole-lengths of knights in armour, and inſcriptions; and in the compartments made by the columns under the ſills of the windows, the forms of angels were moſt admirably penciled. On their heads were the uſual golden circles ſurmounted with a croſs. They were holding before them draperies whereon were ornamental decorations. The diviſion next the Eaſt end gave the three ſeats for the officiating prieſts; and adjoining them a ſmall and delicate doorway, with an enriched arch of ſuch refined execution, that I did violence to my feelings when I tore myſelf from its charms. In the fourth diviſion, in one of the compartments under the window, was a ſmall ambury for the utenſils of the altar, which was bricked up. It was owing to this circumſtance, I have reaſon to believe, that my attendant's civility was excited; for I had told him in a whiſper, that in ſuch places it was no uncommon buſineſs to find hid ſome antient and valuable articles; and his fierceneſs of denial was ſoon ſoftened into ſomething like curioſity, tho' not, I believe, much like that known in Antiquarian reſearches.

Above the ſills of the windows I perceived the whole of the work to the cieling of the Houſe had been formerly made bare to the very walls, for the means of getting as much room as poſſible for the "fitting-up." Thus, what was then left undeſtroyed, modern innovators are now putting a final termination to, for the convenience of ſetting up a few more benches for the accommodation of the additional members from Ireland.

Will my countrymen, for the ſake of groveling at the feet of faſhion, folly, and fanatical Architectural Innovation, be ſo credulous as to believe that the enrichments of St. Stephen's chapel were only worthy of annihilation, becauſe they were the work of Engliſhmen? No; let me, however humble in my ſtation, incline them to believe, from the judgement of an Artiſt long uſed to the notice of every ſpecies of Art, antient or modern, once more to declare, that the paintings, ſculpture, and maſonry, of the interior of this chapel is [I muſt now ſay *was*] of the higheſt and moſt perfect deſign among us that the hand of Art ever produced. I ſtake my credit on this avowal. Thus have I (it may be) all to loſe, but much more to gain, the honour and dignity of the antient Arts of my own country. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued on ſome of our other principal Public Structures.)

MR. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, July* 20.

THE criticiſm of your correſpondent An Academic (LXIX. p. 1045), on the line in Virgil,

—— "avertens roſeâ cervice refulſit,"

diſcovers a juvenile and warm imagination, but muſt not be ſuffered to weigh againſt the judgement of greybeard ſcholiaſts and commentators. The ῥοδόχρως Ἀφροδίτα, and a hundred other inſtances from Anacreon, would certainly juſtify Virgil in applying the epithet *roſea*, as expreſſive of *colour*; but the obſervations of the Delphine editor (note on Æn. I. 595) abundantly convice us, that the poet meant ſimply to convey the idea of *beautiful*.

The true meaning of *cervix* (which this

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cloſure, the truth offered my countrymen by ſuch lying tales were ſufficient cauſe for me to come forward to confute the ſame.

this gentleman tranſlates *boſom*) is the *hind part of the neck*; as, without conſulting *Ainſworth*, we may eaſily collect from the following paſſage in Ovid:

"Fræna dabat. Dantem non evitabile telum
Conſequitur: ſummâque tremens *cervice* ſagitta
Hæſit; et extabat nudum de *gutture* ferrum.
MET. L. VI.

where the dart evidently entered the back part of Sipylus's neck, and came out at the throat. And with this ſignification of *cervix* perfectly accords Virgil's expreſſion *avertens*, which plainly repreſents Venus as leaving, and turning her back to, Æneas.

We cannot, therefore, admit the interpretation of your correſpondent, unleſs we ſuppoſe that the "venuſtæ, tenellæ, ſororiantes, extantesque mamillæ," of the goddeſs, of which he ſo luxuriantly ſpeaks, were placed *in cervice*, or *behind*; but this, Mr. Urban, *we* know to be not altogether in the order of nature; nevertheleſs, in a ſtudious ſecluded member of C. C. C. C. who may reaſonably be preſumed to be not much verſed in the contour and anatomy of the female form, the error is not only excuſable, but even amiable. It gives one an exalted idea of the cloſe attention to ſtudy, perfect abſtraction, ſtrict diſcipline, and rigid monachiſm, of that learned ſeminary. T—N—S.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

IF your Cambridge correſpodent, p. 741, will trouble himſelf to refer to the account of Dr. Smith's Latin epitaph, he will not find it ſaid to be the production of the Nobleman at whoſe expence the monument was erected.

Leaving to abler criticks to decide on the ſtrictneſs of the grammatical rules on which it is founded, and to comply with his wiſh for a *literal* tranſlation, I ſhall content myſelf with aſſuring him, that the inſertion in your Magazine is a *literal* copy of the original. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

CORRESPONDENT to your explanation of Pope's line, p. 48,

"The claſſicks of an age that boaſted none;"

I remember, when I was a young man at Oxford, that one Lates, who taught muſick, and pretended to teach modern languages, in the univerſity, went one day to Dr. Darell, principal of Hertford college, and then vice-chancellor, to inform him, that he had in his poſſeſſion a great literary curioſity; nothing leſs than the Epiſtles of Cicero, in the *original* Italian; for the publication of which, he deſired the Vice chancellor's ſubſcription. The good natured man of real learning gave Lates a crown, but deſired that *his* name might not appear on the liſt of his ſubſcribers. Upon this occaſion the Reverend Giles Collins, of Queen's college, etched an excellent caricature of the intended editor, with this inſcription, "Signior Sneg, omnium linguarum, omnium ſcientiarum, profeſſor eruditiſſimus." SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 15.

I WISH to know if any one can give me the pedigree of *Sir George Waldgrave, of Kettlebaſton* knt. (a younger branch of the Waldgraves of Smallhedge, in Suffolk), and deſcended from *George, the ſecond ſon of George Waldgrave, by Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Drury of Hawſted.* This Sir George Waldgrave's only daughter, *Elizabeth*, married Arthur Coke (third ſon of the lord chief-juſtice), and left four co-heireſſes, one of which, Mary, was the firſt of three wives of Robert Naunton, of Letheringham.

I ſee alſo mentioned in Morant's Hiſtory of Eſſex, that the author ſpeaks of a compilation for the *Hiſtory of Suffolk* being ready for publication; and in Collins's Hiſtory of Somerſetſhire, of materials being collected for Wiltſhire. Can any one of your correſpondents tell me what are become of them, and anſwer any of theſe queries? and they will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. L. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept* 15.

VICAR OF WAKEFIELD is a name of renown, rendered famous by the pen of that elegant Poet Goldſmith, whoſe much-admired novel is thus intituled: and could I hope that any work or production of the perſon (who, although he did not fit for the picture) that is generally ſuppoſed to be ſketched out in that character, would be agreeable to the Literary World, having ſeveral of his manuſcripts in my poſſeſſion, I have it in my power to oblige them. By the number

number of places he delivered his discourses at, he seems to have had several other cures for souls besides Wakefield *, and to have been a popular preacher in those parts. I have a sufficient number of them to make one volume. As a specimen of his style and manner, I take the liberty to inclose you a quotation or two, which to me seems to evince the honest simplicity of the man as drawn by the above writer.

On Exodus xx, 4, 5, 6, he discourses thus on image worship:

"The thing forbidden in this Commandment is to make any picture or image of God with any design whatsoever, or the likeness of any creature, with an intent to bow down to, or worship it.

"The antient Jews looked upon this commandment as prohibiting the use of all pictures and images in general, with what view soever they were made, and therefore would not permit a painter or carver to exercise his art, or even to reside among them; but it is evident from their own Scriptures, that they interpreted this Scripture in too rigorous a sense, and extended the prohibition contained in it much farther than God intended it: the civil use of images is not hereby forbidden, but only the use of them for religious adoration in divine worship. We find some images that were even directed and appointed by God himself, as the brazen serpent in the wilderness, and the two cherubim that over-shadowed the mercy-seat in the most holy place: and when Solomon made the twelve brazen bulls, and many other images for the decoration of the Temple, we do not hear him accused of violating the second Commandment; and, indeed, had these figures been disagreeable and offensive to the Supreme Being, he would not have vouchsafed to appear in that house, as we know he did, in the form of a luminous cloud. Did this prohibition extend so far as the Jews understood it for several centuries after the giving of the law, even the coining of money would be a violation of this Commandment; which generally bears the impression of the prince in whose dominions it is current; had it been any breach hereof, our Saviour had the fairest opportunity to mention it, when that ensnaring question was put to him by the Pharisees and Herodians about the lawfulness of paying tribute to the Romans: which question he answered by asking them another: *viz.* Whose image and superscription the coin bore? They answered, 'Cæsar's; 'Render,' therefore, said he 'unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, unto God the things that are God's.' Hence it appears that this commandment forbids only such images as were made with an intent to be worshiped."

He goes on to say, "that it forbids any representation of the Divine nature at any rate, but allows of it relating to the human nature of Jesus Christ, provided no divine honour be paid to it."

He concludes one of his discourses thus:

"Whoever, therefore, can take a view of Nature in her deep and solemn scenes with the same pleasure as in her most gay and delightsome ones, indicates a mind duly considerate and composed. By this means I can improve myself with the objects which others consider with terror. When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must shortly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them; when I consider rival wits lay side by side; and the holy men who divided the world by their contests and disputes; I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some 600 years ago; I consider that great day (the day of judgement) when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together; which, that we may do it with joy, and not with grief, may God of his infinite mercy grant!" &c. &c. &c.

In my next, I hope to hand you some particulars of him.

T. O. DE BRITAIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

YOUR correspondent Royalist has anticipated me in his remark on the unjustifiable licence assumed by artists in varying the position of the supporters of the royal arms. To ascertain the proper posture, we need only refer to the origin of the custom, which, there can be little doubt, arose from the combatants at the antient tilts and tournaments being obliged, previously to the opening of the lists, to expose their escutcheons, which were held and guarded by their pages under various fantastic disguises. The very

term,

* Wragby, Horbury, Hartshead, in 1754. He appears to have been a pastor here 30 years or more.

term, indeed, implies a poſture of ſupport, which can never be expreſſed when repreſented as they now frequently are, *ſejant, couchant, dormant,* and even *addorſed.* The rules of Heraldry are certainly peculiarly accurate; and it is neceſſary they ſhould continue ſo, as the leaſt deviation may create confuſion. Independent of the impropriety of theſe alterations, I do not think any taſte is evinced, as, in my opinion, nothing can be more ſplendid or elegant than the arms as properly diſplayed on the royal banners, equipages, &c. with the ſupporters *rampant.*

Now I am on this ſubject, will you permit me to denounce a practice, introduced by coach-makers, of merely delineating the partition lines and bearings of arms, and ſmearing them over with the colour of the carriage. Perhaps they forget the importance of the tincture in diſtinguiſhing coats otherwiſe ſimilar. Nor can I approve the modern faſhion of bearing the arms in a Garter without the mantling; by which means a diſtinction, as well as a conſiderable embelliſhment, is loſt.

Will any of your correſpondents be ſo good as to inform me, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, whether the cuſtom peculiar to England, of blazoning the arms of Peers by precious ſtones, and of kings and emperors by planets, has been ever uſed, and how lately in our Heralds' office.

Your inſerting this will much oblige your conſtant reader, though new correſpondent, JUVENIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

I PERFECTLY agree with your correſpondent, p. 721, in the notions of the modern fanciful and improper way of placing the ſupporters to the royal arms, which certainly ſhould be always drawn *rampant*; and I hope the ſpirit of the good people of the three kingdoms (who are the *real* ſupporters of the power of the Sovereign and his authority) will never be *couchant*, or *dormant*, in aſſerting *his* or *their* rights. I have been lately favoured with the ſight of a curious antient book (in the library of Lichfield cathedral) of the arms of the Sovereigns, and knights of the Garter, from Edward III. to Queen Elizabeth (it is mentioned by Mr. Shaw, in his firſt volume of Staffordſhire.) The drawings are beautifully done on vellum, and coloured, and the book is bound in red velvet. From it I ſend you a tranſcript of the ſupporters of the royal arms, which formerly were ſometimes changed, but have remained the ſame ſince James I. *i. e.* a lion and unicorn *rampant.*

Edward III. Lion and eagle.
Richard II. *Not in the book.*
Henry IV. White antelope and white ſwan.
Henry V. Lion and antelope.
Henry VI. The ſame.
Edward IV. Lion and black bull.
Edward V. Yellow lion and white lion.
Richard III. Yellow lion and white boar.
Henry VII. Lion and red dragon.
Henry VIII. Lion and ſilver greyhound.
Edward VI. Lion and red dragon.
Mary. Lion and greyhound.
Elizabeth. The ſame.

King Edward III. firſt aſſumed the fleurs de-lis, *ſemée*; and Henry IV. had them changed to three only; and ſo it has remained.

Your correſpondents in Ireland, Normannus and J. P. are well qualified to inform the writer in p. 609, that no country affords a greater number of antient caſtles, abbeys, &c.; and it is not unlikely but that many Engliſh gentlemen, who are fond of travelling, will viſit that country in future, as there are many remains of antiquity there, well worth the attention of the curious. Much information reſpecting the places enquired about may be ſeen in "A Tour in Ireland," publiſhed in 1780. Who was the real tourift, I know not, and apprehend the book to be a compilation, as ſome paſſages are *verbatim* from Derrick's Letters; nevertheleſs, it is a very amuſing work, and in the deſcription of thoſe places there, which *I have ſeen*, it gives a very juſt account. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-houſe, Sept.* 9.

AS the long-projected Union is at length nearly accompliſhed, it is to be hoped by every ſincere well-wiſher to the proſperity and happineſs of both countries, that the Iriſh will acquire that ſpirit of laudable induſtry and enterprize which ſo pre-eminently diſtinguiſhes

diſtinguiſhes the inhabitants of Britain, by following the example already ſet before them, and by exertion endeavour to emulate; which would eventually tend to the general good of both countries. To avail themſelves of all their natural and local advantages, which are abundant, would in a great meaſure ameliorate the condition of the labouring poor, and give ſufficient employment to the induſtrious mechanick. There are ſources of wealth in that country which have for ſome years been loſt, or uſeleſs, in conſequence of the factious feuds and civil wars that, for upwards of 620 years, diſtreſſed (with little intermiſſion) that iſland, paralized induſtry, and reduced great part of its population to a ſtate little ſuperior to the Aborigines of North America, eſpecially in the inland counties. Although there is not a ſpot in the kingdom fifty miles diſtant from the ſea, many parts of the interior have little intercourſe with the maritime towns, and conſequently with other nations. The public roads now making by direction of the Marquis Cornwallis, under the inſpection of Col. Terreine and able engineers, will in a great meaſure tend to facilitate induſtry, and promote intercourſe between many parts of the country, which heretofore were entire ſtrangers to each other.

That Ireland abounds in mines is inconteſtable, and ſanctioned by the teſtimony of many foreign writers, without conſulting the native hiſtorians. We read in the works of Donatus, Biſhop of Fiſoli, in Italy, who wrote about 1100 years ago, that Ireland was then renowned on this account,

"——— exhauſtleſs in her ſtore,
Of veiny ſilver, and of golden ore."

Giraldus Cambrenſis ſanctions the above quotation with his authority; and Stanihurſt tells us, that Ireland in his time was known to be rich in mines of different metals

Adrianus, Dutchman, ſays,

"Stannique fodinas
Et puri argenti venas."

Boat, who was ſtate phyſician to the lords juſtices of Ireland in the Commonwealth, and who wrote the firſt Natural Hiſtory of Ireland, tells us, that there are mines of iron, lead, and ſilver, in that iſland. In one ſection of his work, he thinks that there are mines of gold in Ireland; and he mentions a drachm of pure gold being got in a rivulet in the county of Tyrone, from which he is of opinion that the adjacent mountains are replete with this metal. In his 18th chapter, he takes notice of a ſilver mine in the county of Antrim, ſo very rich, that every 30 pounds of ore yielded one of ſilver. About 40 years ſince, a rich copper-mine was diſcovered on the borders of Laugh Linny, in the county of Kerry, and worked with great profit to the proprietors for many years. The workmen in puſhing on their work found ſhafts had been regularly ſunk, and implements of mining were found. About 60 years ago, a lead-mine was ſucceſsfully worked by an Engliſh company at Caſtle Lions, in that neighbourhood, from which they extracted vaſt quantities of ſilver. Iron and tin abound near the ſame place. In opening many other mines, ſhafts have been diſcovered in a ſimilar manner. The rich copper-mines in the county of Wicklow, and the gold mine diſcovered near them ſome years ago, are ſufficient proofs of the rich metals abounding in various parts of that country. Although the inhabitants in many parts of the country are diſtreſſed for fuel, from the paucity of wood, turf, and peat, yet it has not ſtimulated them to make a reſearch after coals, which are to be had in many of the maritime counties in veins very near the ſurface, and convenient to water carriage both inland and coaſt-ways. In many of the counties of the province of Leinſter fuel abounds from the bogs, which are ſcattered over the face of the country. The bogs* of Ireland are totally different from marſhes or fens in England or other countries; they emit no putrid exhalations like the ſtagnant pools of ſome parts of England, and the Pontine marſhes at Rome; they are of an antiſeptic and aſtringent nature; they preſerve timber for ages, and add to its durability; and operate like a tan-pit on leather, by converting the ſkins of men and animals into a ſimilar ſubſtance when unfortunately loſt in them.

ANTHONY SINNOT.

* The dwellings in the vicinity of bogs are as ſalubrious as other ſituations.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

BEING as willing to give as to receive information, I here send, for the satisfaction of E. T. p. 664, some particulars of Bp. Henchman, from "The Lives of English Bishops, from the Restoration to the Revolution," printed 1733.

"He was born in the city of London, was fellow of Clare hall, in Cambridge; preferred to be chanter of Salisbury, in 1622, on the death of Henry Corton; to be prebend of Teynton Reg. cum Yalmton, 1638. He had the prebend of South Grantham in this church, which he resigned when he was admitted to that of Teynton. He was very instrumental in forwarding the king's escape to France after the battle of Worcester. Lord Clarendon tells us, that, upon the disappointment of the vessel that was hired at Lyme to carry the king, he was forced to change his purpose, and to go into Wiltshire. There Dr Henchman, prebendary of Salisbury, met him, and conducted him to a house three miles off Salisbury, called Heale, belonging to Serjeant Hyde; where his Majesty was for some time concealed. Then the Doctor sent to him to meet him at Stonehenge; from whence he conducted him to Col. Philips, who had provided a bark at Brighthemsted. A faithful friend, and a successful one, must needs be remembered after such a time of danger. The Doctor was, in 1660, promoted to the see of Salisbury, upon the translation of Dr. Duppa to Winchester. And, three years after, he was translated to London upon Bishop Sheldon's advancement to the archiepiscopal throne. He was made lord-almoner. He died in 1675, and gave 765l. to St. Paul's."

As my author goes no farther, I am not able to say whether the Bishop had any descendants or not.

The observation, p. 768, "many men of many minds," is strikingly realized on the question, Whether the war is or is not the cause of the excessive and intolerable price of provisions? (see pp 758, 764) for *scarcity* is truly out of the question; and many people think, that the facility with which great dealers and monopolists are supplied by country bankers with their *paper* guineas (which cost the issuers but little), enables the former to carry on their iniquitous dealing with a high hand, to the great injury of the community. But, if bankers were obliged to find *hard cash* for such gentry, the case would be different, and one grand cause of the evil would be removed. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

"This generation shall not pass away till *all* these things be done."

Mark xiii. Matt. xxiv. Luke xxi.

THE importance of the above passage being rightly understood, induces me to offer the following queries to your learned correspondents, whose opinions you may think more deserving of your attention. I have seen no comment on these chapters which was at all satisfactory.

1st. Did the generation then in being live to see those signs and the great events, *viz.* our Lord's coming in power and glory, the kingdom, and redemption, which were to follow those signs, come to pass? If not,

2dly. May not *this generation* mean some future generation, which should see those signs come to pass? For, is it not usual with the Prophets to speak of the future as present; and to pass from present to future things? as in the preceding chapter, "*Ye* (present) shall not see me henceforth till *ye* (future) shall say," &c. Again as Joseph tells his brethren; "God will surely visit you, and bring you to the promised land;" which is spoken to one generation and fulfilled to another. Likewise St. Paul; "then *we* which are alive shall be caught up," &c.

3dly. If then we understand our Lord (who says, "when ye shall see these things come to pass") to be addressing a future generation through those present, does not propriety of speech require that he should say, *this generation* rather than *that generation*; meaning the generation he is speaking of, as if they were present. A similar mode of expression we find in Exodus xii. 12: "I will pass through the land of Egypt *this night*;" which evidently means a future night. And again, ver. 14: "*this* day shall be for a memorial." Not to encroach farther on your time and patience, I here subscribe myself, IULUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 20.

THE following circular letter has been addressed by the Bishop of Rochester to the Beneficed Clergy of his diocese. His Lordship has expressed himself in the House of Peers strongly against Sunday-schools. It appears that this subject engages the attention of the Learned Prelate at this moment, and will form one of the

objects

objects which at the next visitation will fall under his animadversion.

"*Bromley-house, Sept.* 10, 1800.

"Rev Sir, Wishing to obtain an accurate knowledge of the present state of my diocese, previous to my approaching visitation; I desire you to give an explicit answer to each of the annexed queries in writing, in the margin, and to return the paper, subscribed with your name, to me, at this place, by the post. I remain, Rev. Sir, your loving brother. S. Roffens.

"To the Rector, Vicar, or Perpetual Curate of ———.

"1. Are you resident in your parsonage-house? If not, what is the reason of your non-residence, and where do you reside?

"2. Have you a curate?

"3. Is he licensed?

"4. What is the number of families in your parish?

"5. What do you take to be the number of souls therein?

"6. What number of Dissenters, and of what denominations?

"7 Is there any meeting-house in your parish?

"8. What number of Roman-catholics?

"9. Is there any Roman-catholic chapel in your parish?

"10. Is there any settlement of religious, of either sex, in communion with the Church of Rome?

"11. Is divine service performed in your church by yourself, or your curate, twice every Lord's day? If not so often, state the reason?

"12. On what other of the public festivals of the Church is divine service performed in your parish-church?

"13. Do you preach every Lord's day?

"14. How often in the year is the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered in your parish-church, and at what times?

"15. What is the usual number of communicants at Easter?

"16. Have you any chapels of ease in your parish? How are they supported? What duty is performed in them, and by whom?

"17. Do you catechize the youth of your parish publicly in the church, at any stated times of the year? What Exposition of the Church Catechism do you use?

"18. Is there any Sunday-school in your parish? How is it supported? By whom overseen? Is the master or mistress a Protestant of the Church of England? Are the children regularly brought to church every Lord's day? Are they taught the Church Catechism? Is any exposition of the Church Catechism used in the school, and what?

"19. Mention any alteration that may have taken place in your parish, in the state of hospitals, schools, or other charitable institutions, since my last visitation.

"20. What is your nearest post-town?"

Mr Urban, *Sept.* 12.

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 664, enquires after the literary productions of the Lord Viscount Mountmorres. Being in possession of two pamphlets written by the Viscount, for your correspondent's gratification I transmit the title-pages.

1. "An historical Dissertation upon the Origin, Suspension, and Revival, of the Judicature and Independence of the Irish Parliament; with a Narrative of Transactions relative to the celebrated Declaratory Law, extracted from a Paper of the late Earl of Egmont; and a Comment on his Lordship's Opinions upon the Legislative Union of these Kingdoms. To which are annexed, the Standing Orders of the House of Lords, transcribed from a Copy printed by Authority the 11th of February, 1790, accurately compared with the leading Cases, the Dates, and Causes of their Origin, Construction, and Application. Extracted from the Journals of Parliament in Great Britain and Ireland, by Hervey Viscount Mountmorres, F.R.S. and M.R.I.A." 8vo, 111 pages, 3s. 6d. Debrett.

2. "Impartial Reflexions upon the present Crisis, comprized in Four Essays, upon the Economy of the present Stock of Corn; the Assize of Bread; Tithes; and a general System of Inclosure. With an Appendix, containing the System of Inclosures introduced, 1733, by Arthur Dobbs, Esq. in the Irish Parliament. By Hervey Viscount Mountmorres." 8vo, 60 pages, 2s. Nicol, 1796.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 18.

I THINK it necessary to apologize for an unintentional imposition upon your readers, by relating how I came to send you the view of Powderham castle, published by you in January last. Five years since, I received of a friend that drawing (which was made by a gentleman I well knew), and, at the same time, was told it was *Powderham*. As I have never seen the place, I could not detect the mistake, and had no reason to suppose it was one. Unfortunately, he that drew it is now abroad; and I am not in habits of intimacy at this time with him from whom I received it, and really do not know his residence, which is somewhere in the country. This occurrence shall serve as a *memento* to me, to be more particular in future,

future, though in truth I am not altogether to blame. J. A——T.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, Sept.* 1.

I SHALL eſteem it a particular favour if any correſpondent will give an account of the late Mr. B. Green, drawing-maſter to Chriſt's hoſpital, and engraver to his Majeſty. I think his death was not noticed in any of the public papers, nor in your Obituary. It is pity ſuch a character ſhould be ſuffered to ſink into oblivion. He was born in the town of Hales Owen, and, as I have been informed, attained conſiderable knowledge in drawing, &c. by his ingenuity and perſeverance. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-houſe, Sept.* 10.

IN the liſt of Iriſh Peers inſerted in p. 743, with the ſignature of A Conſtant Reader, is Charles Earl of Wexford, whereas it ſhould be Earl of Waterford and Wexford. This title was conferred on the noble houſe of Talbot on account of the gallant military atchievements of the anceſtor of the preſent noble earl in France. The creation took place in 1442; and, if I am correct, the preſent Earl is a Roman-catholic, conſequently not competent or qualified to ſit in the imperial parliament, as your correſpondent mentions. Shakſpeare, in his play of Henry VI. frequently calls Talbot Earl of Waterford and Wexford, as aboventioned.

The panegyrick on Ireland from Donatus, p. 742, is in ſome meaſure miſ-tranſlated, or, perhaps, falſely tranſcribed from O'Halloran's Preliminary Diſſertation to the Hiſtory of Ireland. In the 2d line, it ſhould be Scotia for Hibernia, as Scotia was the antient name by which Ireland and Scotland were known to Strangers; ſomething ſimilar to the antient name of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, which three ſtates were called Scandanavia. In the 14th line, "nor toad annoys the lake," it ſhould be, "nor frog annoys the lake."

Your correſpondent G. on the Union alludes to the political ſervices of Lord Caſtlereagh, who, he ſays, is "equally conſpicuous in the ſenate *and the field*." The political ſervices of the Noble Lord are well known on both ſides of the water, and appreciated both by the Engliſh and his countrymen; but, I believe, they were unacquainted with his military ſervices before; and I am at a loſs to gueſs from what tranſaction your Unioniſt dubs the Noble Lord a military man; perhaps it is from his taking the command of the Londonderry regiment of militia ſome months ſince. If I am correct, I think I have ſeen this appointment announced in the newspapers.

I beg leave to corroborate the ſtatement of Mr. Carter, p. 736, and to inform your readers that I was preſent when Mr. Wyatt's labourer refuſed that gentleman permiſſion to take drawings of the Antiquities of St. Stephen's chapel, and very inſolently repulſed ſeveral gentlemen and ladies who, from motives of curioſity, wanted admiſſion, by ſaying, that he had expreſs directions from Mr. Wyatt not to admit any perſon without his orders. ANTHONY SINNOT.

*** The letter on Strongbow's tomb will want new-modeling; (ſee p. 818.)

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 22.

IN vol. LXIX. p. 811, you have given a ſhort biographical account of the late Mr. James Sheridan. The following epitaph, written by a friend who was intimately acquainted with the merits of the deceaſed, has lately been placed over his remains in Newington church-yard; which, for its ſimplicity, energy, and the truth it contains, appears to me to deſerve a place in your valuable Repoſitory. By inſerting it in your next Number, you will much oblige a conſtant reader, and occaſional correſpondent, T. A.

"Hic jacet
JACOBUS SHERIDAN, juriſconſultus,
qui, quum varia
Sanguinis, Amicitiæ, Religionis,
officia
piè, blandè, ſtrenuè,
præſtitiſſet,
inter extrema
Naturæ laborantis, et jam fatiſcentis,
certamina,
virtutum, quas coluerat ſanus,
exemplar emicuit æger
et
moriens.
Anno æt. XLVI.
R: S: H: M.DCC.LXXIX."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept* 14.

I HOPE you will indulge an old correſpondent to clear himſelf, "for they have laid to my charge things

'hings that I knew not." *Væ misere mihi, quanta de spe decidi.* In innocently attempting to explain the No. 666, as others before me had done, I thought no harm; and in accidentally mentioning the signature Iülus, I had no idea, nor the least intention, of assisting him against the Inspector.

Saying that the first and second beast of St. John were one and the same, surely no person can suppose one and the same person were meant, but the same kingdom, the same power, &c. one and the same in Antichristian practices; that this was the same with Daniel's 4th beast; and this, I apprehend, is very evident, whatever kingdom it may signify. Nothing more was said by me; not a word of the little horn that was to subdue three kings. Indeed, I look on that part of the prophecy as *yet to be* fulfilled. It may certainly mean the present French government; but at present there is nothing to justify the supposition. There is nothing singular or surprizing that revolutions should happen in any government; or that a man should sit in the seat of his murdered master. B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

ACTUATED by generous sympathy, we cannot always repress our indignation, when we behold Coachmen, Draymen, Cattle-drivers, &c. treating the animals under their care with savage barbarity. Reasoning and remonstrance are vain; a severe reprimand is treated with insolence; and, should corporal punishment be inflicted, it is to be feared that the brute, who calls himself a man, may, on the first opportunity, wreak his vengeance on the unoffending quadruped. With a view to avoid or obviate these consequences, I beg to know of you, Sir, or your readers, what is the best and readiest mode of inflicting a summary punishment on such offenders. We may note the number of the coach, dray, or badge; but how are we to proceed afterward? Is a master amenable to a magistrate for cruel treatment of his own beast? Are servants, or others in employ, directly amenable to a magistrate, or to their employer? Is the sole evidence of a complainant sufficient to substantiate a charge?

To correct, if possible, the lamentable propensity of children to torture the brute creation, I have thought of distributing *gratis* to poor families, where there are children, some small publication on the subject. Perhaps it would prove more useful if it were embellished with a few significant cuts; and if it also comprehended such provisions and penalties as apply to offenders of the former description. There may be some such publication; doubtless, there are salutary regulations; but I must confess myself unacquainted with both, and earnestly wish that some person or society of competent information would undertake this task of benevolence. R——Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

IT is to be presumed the *Qui tam*-ist, p. 709, will not treat with the same delicacy the non-resident master of Hampton school; who by the endowment, printed in Mr. Lysons's Middlesex Parishes, p. 90, is bound "*personally, and not by any deputy or substitute, or other in his stead or place* (unless in case of sickness or other unavoidable disability or necessity), *nor that of having advowsons at a distance*, to teach and instruct all poor children living in Hampton Latin and English and their Catechism; and that, if he shall *neglect* so to do, he shall be *suspended from the profits of the said endowment* *," which are estimated at more than 150*l. per annum.* This is not so much the duty of the Diocesan, as of the *trustees* of the charity; and it is from neglect of duty in such officers that our good old institutions for education, which were intended to supply the place of religious houses, and to instil sounder doctrines into youth, are dwindled away to be below the acceptance of *gentlemen*, and left a prey to every upstart who fancies he knows a little more than the herd, or are dropped because *Latin* is not to be taught to clowns. A worse succedaneum has presented itself; *schools*, such as they are, have multiplied like mushrooms, and evaporated like them. Cheap tuition has bred lice, and higher-priced tuition vice. A. M.

*** Several letters are received, occasioned by that of "A Traveller," p. 713; and two of them are used, pp. 834, 835. The rest, with many others on the subject of the late Riots, we wish to consign to eternal oblivion.

* No *private trustees* can set aside a *positive act* of parliament. EDIT.

Mr.

H. OF LORDS.

February 19.

THE royal assent was given, by commission, to some public and private bills. The commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earl of Leicester.

Lord *Hawkesbury* brought up from the Commons the bill for prohibiting the sale of bread till after it had been baked 24 hours.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, that this was a subject in which the poor of the country were highly interested, and consequently of the utmost importance. And, as it was necessary that the measure proposed by this bill should take effect as speedily as possible, he would move, although it was contrary to the usual proceeding of the House, that it be read through all its stages on that day, as it had been in the Commons.

The bill was accordingly read the first, second, and third time, and passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Wilberforce* called the attention of the House to a subject which, though he could not profess perfect knowledge of it, was yet of too high importance not to claim great consideration. He had the authority of Mr. Arthur Young for what he was about to state. Every gentleman, perhaps, knew the growth of potatoes was not so much encouraged in England as in some other countries, and not so extensively any where as their real usefulness seemed to make desirable. What he had to submit to the House was, a proposition for giving a bounty for raising early crops of that root; and he was assured, on the same authority, that, if done without delay, it would not at all impede husbandry for next harvest to give such a premium. An objection to the measure was to be apprehended from those gentlemen who thought that there would not be enough of seed; but he was on this point also of opinion, that no inconvenience could arise. He concluded by moving, that a Committee should be appointed to consider of the propriety of encouraging the early growth of potatoes.

Lord *Hawkesbury* wished the hon. member to defer making his motion until the bread bill should have passed all its stages.

Mr. *Wilberforce*—"I can have no objection."

The new-bread prohibition bill was then read the third time, passed, and sent to the Lords.

The question was next put on Mr. Wilberforce's motion; but, on some observations from Mr. *Pitt*, the motion was withdrawn.

The *Attorney-General* moved, "that the report of the Committee of Secrecy, made in last session, be read:" which being done, he next moved the second reading of the Habeas Corpus suspension bill; which, after much opposition, was, on a division, carried; and the House adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

February 20.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* addressed the House on a very important subject, and pointed out the necessity of averting the evils to be apprehended in every possible shape. One of the most efficacious means, his Grace thought to be, would be for that and the other House to prescribe resolutions, engaging to lessen the consumption of flour in their own families, and also to adopt various substitutes for bread. The most prominent regulation in these was, that the subscribers should engage, from the 24th instant, to the 10th of October, to limit the use of bread in their families to one quartern loaf *per* week to each individual. The rest of the resolutions were in substance similar to those submitted to their Lordships on a like occasion about four years since.

Being read, his Grace laid the resolutions upon the table.

Lord *Darnley* took the opportunity to observe, that the exigencies of the country, with respect to corn, were over-rated in the report of the other House of Parliament. He spoke rather in terms of censure on the conduct of a Noble Lord, who on a former night had sounded the trumpet of alarm; and he insisted that legislative interference, instead of remedying the evil, would greatly increase it.

The Earl of *Liverpool* lamented the great scarcity that prevailed, and at the same time the difficulty of avoiding it by legislative provisions; for what would be beneficial in one part would be pernicious in another country; and spoke in commendation of the mode suggested by the Rev. Primate.

Lord

Lord *Auckland* denied that he had unneceſſarily founded an alarm, but ſaid the country ſhould be awakened to a ſenſe of its ſituation; it were proper to enquire only with a view to aſcertain that the ſcarcity was real and not fictitious. He ſtill doubted the policy of direct legiſlative interference.

Lord *Grenville* expreſſed his opinion of the inadequacy of legiſlative proviſions on ſuch a ſubject; and even thought that much public diſcuſſion of it would rather tend to increaſe than to avert the evil.

The *Lord Chancellor* commented upon the reſolutions propoſed by the Reverend Primate, and ſuggeſted the propriety of ſome verbal alterations therein; and touched upon the line of proceeding adopted by the Commons in framing their report.

After a ſhort converſation between Lords *Romney*, *Stanhope*, *Grenville*, and the *Chancellor*, in which nothing new tranſpired, the reſolutions were read by the Lord Chancellor, and ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day being moved, Earl *Stanhope* addreſſed the Houſe at conſiderable length on the ſubject of his promiſed motion; and argued with great ability for the policy, and even neceſſity, of a ſpeedy peace. His points were principally three: firſt, the comparative ſtate of taxation and financial reſources in Great Britain and France; ſecondly, the alarming ſcarcity which prevailed, and which was attributable directly or indirectly to the war; and, laſtly, that the concluſion of peace was in the power of this country, whenever ſhe choſe ſeriouſly to endeavour for it. He concluded by moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, ſetting forth conciſely the arguments in his ſpeech, and praying that he would take ſpeedy meaſures for the attainment of peace.

The *Lord Chancellor* made a few remarks on the general complexion of the noble Earl's ſpeech; after which the queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided—againſt the Addreſs 36, for it 2.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 21.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved, that his bill for regulating the price of labourers wages be read a ſecond time; which introduced a very deſultory converſation; when the queſtion was put, and negatived, and the bill, on the motion of Mr. *Pitt*, was ordered to be read a ſecond time that day ſix months.

In the Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the extraordinaries of the army. He ſhould take, he ſaid, the eſtimate of laſt year at two millions and a half, which had been found to be more than ſufficient for the purpoſe. This ſum was accordingly voted. He then proceeded to move for the following ſums, which were ſucceſſively voted without oppoſition:

Deficiency of grants laſt year,	£.447,000
Foreign and ſecret ſervices,	150,000
Addreſſes of that Houſe,	26,203
French Emigrant and American Loyaliſts,	242,798
Deficiency of laſt year on this account,	7,574
Civil eſtabliſh. of Upper Canada,	7,950
——— Nova Scotia,	5,540
——— New Brunſwick,	4,650
——— Iſle St. John,	1,900
——— Cape Breton,	1,840
——— Newfoundland,	1,649
——— Bahama Iſlands,	4,100
——— Bermudas,	580
——— Dominica,	600
——— New South Wales,	6,309
Bills from ditto,	24,074
Expences of alien act,	6,369
Employment of convicts,	32,353

Theſe reſolutions were ſeverally agreed to, and ordered to be reported on Monday.

H. OF LORDS.

February 24.

The bill for the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act being read the firſt time; on the queſtion being put for its ſecond reading,

Lord *Holland* could not ſit patiently and ſee the forms of the Houſe ſo conſtantly violated. At the time a bill for this purpoſe paſſed, at the commencement of the war, Miniſters might have plauſibly pretended a neceſſity for diſorderly expedition; but they had no ſuch excuſe now, as they might have brought it forward in proper time, without hazarding the expiration of the former act previous to paſſing a new one, if ſuch an act was at all neceſſary to be paſſed in the preſent inſtance.

The *Lord Chancellor* thought, if there was any blame, it reſted not with Miniſters, but with the whole Houſe, who, by adjourning from Thurſday to this day, had prevented it from being preſented to them ſooner. As for himſelf, he had not recollected that the Houſe muſt of courſe adjourn one

one day further (Wedneſday) in the preſent week; nevertheleſs, if the noble Lord wiſhed to ſay any thing upon the principle of the bill, that might as well be done on the third reading as the ſecond; and then the ſenſe of their Lordſhips might be taken upon it, without impeding its courſe.

Lord *Holland* was happy in having obtained this information, though he ſhould oppoſe the violation of the orders of that Houſe, leſt precedent ſhould almoſt render them nugatory.

The bill was then read a ſecond time, the Committee negatived, and ordered to be read the third time on Thurſday, and the Houſe to be ſummoned.

Lord *King* moved an humbe Addreſs to his Majeſty, praying him to order a liſt of ſuch perſons as had been taken into cuſtody upon charges of treaſon and ſedition, ſince the Habeas Corpus act had been ſuſpended, to be laid upon the table.—Ordered.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Lord Mayor* preſented a petition from the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, dated the 19th inſtant, praying that the Houſe would adopt meaſures for bringing about a fair and honourable peace, and for putting a ſtop, by the opening of a negociation, to the effuſion of human blood, with which Europe had long been deluged.

On the motion that the ſaid petition do lie on the table;

Sir *J. W. Anderſon* conceived it his duty to appriſe the Houſe that the petition now before them did not ſpeak the ſentiments of the majority of the livery. The ſignatures annexed to it did not exceed the number of 57; whereas there were already 700 names ſubſcribed to a counter-petition, which would ſhortly be preſented to the Houſe. On the firſt diviſion, he was convinced that the majority of the livery had decided the queſtion in the negative. The Lord Mayor, however, was of a different opinion. A conſiderable fermentation prevailed in the hall. A poll was demanded, but refuſed by the chief magiſtrate. On the ſecond time of putting the queſtion, he would allow, indeed, that the motion for the petition paſſed in the affirmative. But for this he ſhould aſſign cauſes which would prove that it was not the ſenſe of the livery that had been taken. The Beadles, conceiving that the buſineſs was concluded, had left their poſts at the door. Of conſequence the mob, whoſe entrance they had been ſtationed to oppoſe, ruſhed in, and ſoon decided the point. The Lord Mayor, when deſired to grant a poll, reſiſted the requeſt as uncommon. Under theſe circumſtances, thoſe of the livery who diſapproved of the proceedings, had reſolved to preſent a counter-petition, to which, as he had before obſerved, they had already obtained 700 ſignatures. [On this head, ſee p. 175.]

The *Lord Mayor* replied. He had purſued that line of conduct which to him appeared the moſt impartial. To obviate all poſſibility of unfair dealing, he had deſired that two gentlemen ſhould be choſen from both parties to determine the appeal. He had never till this moment heard the circumſtance mentioned, on which the laſt ſpeaker had dwelt ſo ſtrongly, viz. the ruſhing of the mob into the hall. He had endeavoured, in every ſtage of the buſineſs, to conduct himſelf with the greateſt candour and integrity. Had the ſmalleſt doubt remained upon his mind, he certainly, to avoid all imputation (being himſelf avowedly a friend to the motion), ſhould have leaned to the oppoſite ſide. He verily believed that the hon. Baronet was the only man who would have the hardihood to maintain, that the petition did not ſpeak the ſentiments of the Livery. As to the ſmall number of ſignatures annexed to the petition, that conſtituted no proof of its incompetency. No means had been taken to obtain more ſignatures than were thought neceſſary for the ſake of form to give it weight and currency.

Sir *J. W. Anderſon* explained. He ſtill maintained that the firſt diviſion was againſt the meaſure; but admitted that the Lord Mayor had conducted himſelf with the greateſt impartiality.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* ſpoke ſtrongly in favour of the integrity and impartiality with which the Lord Mayor had conducted himſelf in the buſineſs. He profeſſed himſelf individually adverſe to the petition; but, at the ſame time that he diſapproved of the meaſure, he could not refrain from doing juſtice to the conduct of the Chief Magiſtrate.

Mr. *Luſhington* decidedly reprobated the principle of the petition. As to the alledged diſaſtrous and ruinous conſequences of the war, he was perſuaded,

ſuaded, theſe aſſertions were not warranted by facts. He bore honourable teſtimony to the impartiality of the Chief Magiſtrate.

The petition was then received, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Roſe* moved, that there be laid before the Houſe a ſtatement of the net produce of the additional duties on foreign and Britiſh ſpirits, as likewiſe the additional duties on teas.—Ordered.

Mr. *Bragge* brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply. The ſeveral reſolutions were read a ſecond time, and agreed to.

The *Attorney General* moved the order of the day for the third reading of the bill for continuing in force the act for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus. The bill being read the third time; on the motion for its paſſing,

Mr. *Sheridan* obſerved, that the ſuſpenſion bill *laid on the ſame ſhelf with the crown of France.* The people of England had no chance of ſeeing their privileges reſtored to them till the reſtoration of the French monarchy ſhould be accompliſhed.

The order of the day being read, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of ways and means, Mr. Bragge in the chair.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that he ſhould enter briefly and directly into this ſubject. He ſhould firſt enumerate the articles of ſupply for the current year. Theſe were the navy 13,619,000l. the army 8,850,000l. the extraordinaries 2,500,000l. the Ordnance 1,695,000. Miſcellaneous ſervices, including the Plantation eſtimates, 750,000l. Theſe were the great heads. After which came the debt due to the Bank on outſtanding Exchequer bills, 816,000l. the deficiency of grants, 447,000l. the deficiency of land and malt, annually taken at 250,000l. the deficiency of the income tax, 750,000l. There were alſo 2,500,000l. voted on the credit of bills ſecured on the tax on aids and contributions, commonly called the aſſeſſed taxes, and on the tax on exports and imports. Of this ſum, bills had been iſſued only to the amount of 1,079,000l. He ſhould alſo take a vote of credit for 3,000,000l. to be iſſued, as in the laſt year, in Exchequer bills, though of that ſum no more than 1,914,000l. had been actually uſed. The ſubſidies to foreign powers, of which 500,000l. had been already voted, he had taken at 2,500,000l. and he was not as yet in poſſeſſion of any information which could enable him to alter or correct that eſtimate. Theſe ſubſidies, he muſt obſerve, were excluſive of what was payable to Ruſſia for the troops at preſent in our pay, and now actually in this country: this expence he ſhould reckon at 500,000l. making in the whole 3,000,000l. for the articles of ſubſidies. To theſe were to be added the ſum of 200,000l. voted in addition to the annual million for the reduction of the national debt: It would alſo be neceſſary, in his opinion, to take a ſum of about 1,800,000l. for contingent and unforeſeen expences. Theſe ſums added together would make a total of 39,500,000l. which formed the total ſupply for the current year.

In order to meet this ſupply, Mr. Pitt obſerved, the following were the ways and means by which it was to be defrayed, and in peruſal would be found exactly equal to the amount of the ſupplies.

Land and malt	£.2,750,000
Lottery	200,000
Exports and imports	1,250,000
Income tax (applicable)	5,300,000
Conſolidated fund	5,500,000
Exchequer bills	3,000,000
Bank advance	3,000,000
Loan	18,500,000
Total	39,500,000

Mr. Pitt then ſhortly obſerved upon the advantageous terms on which the loan had been effected, namely, ſomething leſs than 4¾ per cent. After ſtating the wiſdom of this ſyſtem of finance, and enumerating ſome further reſources, he obſerved that the whole of the ſum required to be further raiſed to meet the intereſt incurred by this loan, and to contribute 78,500l. towards extinguiſhing the national debt, was 313,000l.—For which purpoſe he ſhould propoſe the following new taxes.

A duty of 5 per cent. on teas above the value of 2s. 6d. per lb. which he ſhould eſtimate at	£.130,000
On Britiſh ſpirits, 5d. per Gallon,	100,000
On rum 8d. and on Brandy 10d.	120,000
Making in the whole	350,000

It would therefore be ſeen that the intereſt required would be exceeded by 37,000l. Mr. Pitt then entered into ſome obſervations on the Bank charter; after which the ſeveral reſolutions were put and agreed to. *(To be continued.)*

173. *De-*

173. *Description of an antient Medallion in the Poſſeſſion of* H. Rooke, *Eſq.* Nottingham, 1800.

THIS braſs medallion, with the head of St. Paul, found. 1775, by ſome labourers working near Newſted priory, has round it PAVLVS APOSTOLVS VAS ELECTIONIS, alluding to what the Lord ſaid of him, in anſwer to Ananias's objection, when he ſent him to him at Damaſcus, Acts ix. 15, He is a *choſen veſſel* unto me, σκευος εκλογης. *Vas electionis.*

On the reverſe, BENEDICITE IN EXCELSIS DEO DOMINO DE FONTIBVS ISRAEL. IBI BENIAMIM ADOLESCENTVLVS IN EXCESSV, which is the Vulgate tranſlation of Pſalm lxvii. 27, 28, with a little variation in the three firſt words, *In* eccleſiis *benedicite Deo*, and the final *m* to Benjamin, which is the Hebrew way of ſpelling it. From the *fountains*, or fountains of Iſrael, means, "ye who are ſprung from the ſtock or family of Iſrael." So Iſaiah xlviii. 1, the waters of Judah. The ſecond of theſe verſes is rendered by Bp. Horne as our verſion is, "Benjamin the *ruler*," which, in the LXX, is εν εκστασει; the Vulgate as here, *in exceſſu*. The Biſhop ſays, the tribe of Benjamin, though the youngeſt, is accounted firſt, and called *the ruler*, becauſe from it ſprang Saul the firſt king of Iſrael. From it, we may ſee, ſprang Saul the perſecutor, and, after his converſion, the apoſtle of the Gentiles, and, by his own acknowledgement, the *leaſt* of all the apoſtles. On which occaſion this medallion was made is not determined.

174. *A Continuation of the Annual Meteorological Regiſter kept at* Mansfield Woodhouſe, *from the Year* 1798 *to the End of the Year* 1799, *by* H. R.

THE weather in January, 1799, varied from froſt to rain alternately; in February, March, and April, much ſnow and rain. The firſt half of May, cold Eaſt and North-eaſt winds ſeemed to have ſtopped the progreſs of vegetation; no leaves on the hedges till the 15th, nor oaks bud till 24th of June. July and Auguſt cold and wet. In July but 3 days when the thermometer was as high as 67°, which is 9° below Summer heat. Firſt 11 days of September fair, but ſucceeded by heavy rain and frequent ſhowers. October, froſt and rain. November, wet and foggy. The foliage continued on the trees much longer than uſual; the oaks did not change their verdure for their autumnal ſuit till the middle of November, nor ſhed their leaves till after the ſecond week in December, which month was wet, foggy, and froſty. The froſt more ſevere than in 1795. Harveſt miſerably late, and grain in general bad. On Thurſday before Chriſtmas-day, in Mansfield market,

Barley 3l. 3l. 10s. 4l. per quarter.
Wheat 34s. to 36s. per load.
Oats 34s. to 38s. per quarter.
Rye 20s. to 21s. per load.
Beans 30s. to 33s. ditto.
Peas 18s. to 20s. ditto.
Three ſtrikes to a quarter.

"Such has been the advanced price of corn; but we have now reaſon to hope that the ſalutary meaſures taken by Government to prevent a ſcarcity of flour will, in a ſhort time, alleviate the diſtreſſes of the poor."

We are impatient to ſee this worthy meteorologiſt's obſervations on the preſent year.

175. *A Refutation of ſome of the more modern Miſrepreſentations of the Society of Friends, commonly called* Quakers; *with a Life of* James Nayler. *By* Joſeph Gurney Bevan. *Alſo (by Permiſſion of the Meeting for Sufferings), a Summary of the Hiſtory, Doctrines, and Diſcipline, of Friends.*

MR. B. obſerves, in his introduction, that the tracts which have been, on particular occaſions, publiſhed by their authors to elucidate their doctrines, or to defend them, ſeldom attract notice enough to be purchaſed out of the pale of their own ſociety. He has therefore thought it more adviſeable to defend them from the miſrepreſentations of ſome celebrated writers, who have aſperſed them more from miſinformation than from malevolence. Theſe are Moſheim, Formey, Hume, Leſlie, the Encyclopedia Britannica, and Weſley. Thoſe who may think it worth while to peruſe this Refutation will perhaps find it unintereſting and unſatisfactory, and that James Nayler was a weak and obſtinate enthuſiaſt, whoſe fall, Mr. B. ſuſpects, was made a pretence for Government to cruſh the Quakers, who diſavowed him for his blaſphemous affectation of imitating Jeſus Chriſt, after ſuffering ſevere puniſhment for which he was received by the Quakers with friendſhip and fellowſhip, and appears to have been as cloſely united to the body

as before. Shall we not rather ſay, that the Quakers availed themſelves of drawing to their cauſe this poor madman? The Summary of the Hiſtory, Doctrines, and Diſcipline, of the Quakers, we believe to be in private circulation and diſtribution, though now, as ſet forth in the title, firſt printed for public ſale. Mr. B. admits that allowance muſt be made for the language of the times in which the Quakers firſt appeared; but we cannot acquit him of quibbling about terms, as when he ſays, p. 14, he does not recollect that the Friends uſe the word *innate*, yet admits they ſay the heavenly gift is *in* man, although not *of* man. We conclude this review with the following ſhort extract from p. 30: "But it ſhould be remembered that the object of the Friends doctrine (or, to ſpeak more in their own language, of their miſſion) was, not to controvert or to eſtabliſh opinions on thoſe points which had long, and (if we may judge from the little love that had attended the diſcuſſion) vainly occupied mankind; but, without denying the orthodox belief, whatever it might be, to turn men's attention to one which had been too much overlooked. The affirming, therefore, of Chriſt within was in addition to the belief of his life and ſufferings at Jeruſalem; and certainly doth no more contain a denial of them, in a greater or leſs degree, than the diſcovery of ſome quality of ſuperior excellence in any man would draw after it a belief that he had loſt all the excellence which we had allowed him to poſſeſs before." Here then we have the foundation-ſtone of Quakeriſm — a *new* (and we may ſay *forced*) interpretation of the doctrines of Chriſtianity, which, if allowed, after the repeated warnings Chriſtians have had not to add to, or take from, the words of Scripture, in which is implied putting an improper conſtruction on it, would open the way to every new ſect and ſyſtem.

In the paſſage of Malachi iii. 10, about which Mr. B. quibbles ſo much p. 40, the LXX verſion, ως το ικανωθηναι, expreſſes the meaning *unto ſufficiency*; and, in Mark xiii. 34, the original is ſufficiently clear without the Italicks, though they certainly confirm it as to 1 John ii. 23; the only harm in the Italicks, which are in ſome MSS. of the original, is, that they confirm the argument in the preceding paragraph.

176. *An eaſy Introduction to Algebra, with Notes, wherein the Rules are demonſtrated, and the Operations explained; adapted to the Uſe of Schools, and thoſe who ſtudy without a Tutor. To which is prefixed, An Eſſay on the Uſes of the Mathematicks, with Directions to aſſiſt the Learner in their Attainment. By* Charles Butler, *Teacher of the Mathematicks at* Cheam *School.*

THIS work is not to be conſidered as a complete treatiſe, or as entering very deeply into the ſubject (although what is here given will be ſufficient for moſt learners), but rather as a plain and eaſy introduction, ſuited to remove ſome of thoſe obſtacles which uſually retard the progreſs of the ſcholar at his firſt ſetting out, and to furniſh him with information ſufficient to render an application to the tutor ſeldom neceſſary. It has been patronized by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, and many gentlemen who have been, or ſtill are, members of Cheam ſchool.

177. *Obſervations on a Tour through the Highlands and Part of the Weſtern Iſles of* Scotland, *particularly* Staffa *and* Icolmkill, *To which are added, a Deſcription of the Falls of the* Clyde, *of the Country round* Moffat, *and an Analyſis of its Mineral Waters. By* T. Garnett, *M. D. &c. Illuſtrated with a Map and Fifty-two Plates, engraved in the Manner of* Aquatinta, *from Drawings taken on the Spot, by* W. H. Watts, *Miniature and Landſcape Painter, who accompanied the Author in his Tour. 2 vols.*

AFTER the minute inveſtigation of the North of England, by ſo many of our countrymen, in every department, little ſeemed to remain to the preſent deſcriber. He ſeems conſcious of his own want of freſh matter, by tranſcribing whole pages from works well known. But Dr. Garnett is at preſent in high faſhion, and a profeſſor of the *Royal Inſtitute*. Where he ſpeaks for himſelf, his deſcriptions in this tour are clear and intelligible. To his merit as a mineralogiſt he adds that of a botaniſt —without the cant of the *picturesque* touriſt, who prides himſelf in repreſenting Nature not as ſhe *is* but as he thinks ſhe *ought to be*.

178. *The Sovereign. Addreſſed to his Imperial Majeſty of all the* Ruſſias. *By* Charles Small Pybus, *M. P. and one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.*

MR. URBAN's Reviewers are not a match for a Lord of the Treaſury in putting together ſo ſmall a number of lines, on faſhionable paper, in faſhionable type, with his *own portrait*, not that

that of his *hero*—for ſo *ſmall* a price as ONE GUINEA, or, *with the portrait*, 1l. 11s. 6d. Unfortunate experience has ſhewn that the ſubject of this poem was unhappily choſen. What can we ſay more on this delicate ſubject?

179. *The Geographical Syſtem of* Herodotus *examined and explained, by a Compariſon with thoſe of other antient Authors, and with modern Geography. In the Courſe of the Work are introduced Diſſertations on the itinerary Stade of the* Greeks, *the Expedition of* Darius Hydaſpes *to* Scythia, *the Poſition and Remains of antient* Babylon, *the Alluvions of the* Nile, *and the Canals of* Suez; *the Oaſis and Temple of* Jupiter Ammon, *the antient Circumnavigation of* Africa, *and other Subjects of Hiſtory and Geography. The whole explained by Eleven Maps, adapted to the different Subjects, and accompanied with a complete Index. By* James Rennell, *F. R. S.*

WITHOUT underſtanding the language in which the father of Hiſtory wrote, the Major, to whom the Geography of India has ſo great obligations, has moſt ably illuſtrated the Geography of Herodotus. "It is a common and juſt remark, that the authority of his work has been riſing in the opinion of the world in latter times, which may be referred to the number of diſcoveries that have been lately made, and are continually making, in the countries which he deſcribes. It was ignorance and inattention, therefore, that determined the opinions of his judges; a charge in which ſeveral of the antients are implicated as well as the moderns. The ſame want of attention has confounded together the deſcriptions of what he ſaw with what he only heard, and which he might think he was bound to relate. Mr. Wood ſpeaks much to the purpoſe reſpecting this matter: 'Were I,' ſays he, 'to give my opinion of him, having followed him through moſt of 'the countries which he viſited, I 'would ſay he is a writer of veracity 'in his deſcription of what he ſaw, but 'of credulity in his relations of what 'he heard.' We may add, that ſuperſtition made him credulous in believing many improbable ſtories, but love of truth prevented him from aſſerting falſehoods. But his ignorance in certain points is infinitely more unpleaſing than his ſuperſtition; for, it may be obſerved, that, however diſtinguiſhed as an hiſtorian, geographer, and moraliſt, as a man of ſcience and a natural philoſopher, he ranks very low. Whereſoever he ſpeaks of hiſtory, or of morals, he fails not to give information and ſatisfaction, theſe being his proper walks." (p. 5.)

This work is divided into 26 ſections; 1. contains preliminary obſervations; 2. diſcuſſes the itinerary ſtadium of the Greeks; 3. the ſentiments of Herodotus concerning Europe; 4. Weſtern Scythia, on the Euxine; 5. the countries bordering on Weſtern Scythia; 6. the expedition of Darius Hyſtaſpes to that country; 7. the countries ſituate beyond Weſtern Scythia, on the Eaſt and North; 8, 9. the general opinions of Herodotus concerning Aſia; 10. Eaſtern Scythia, or the country of the Maſſagetæ; 11, 12. the twenty ſatrapies of Darius Hyſtaſpes; 13. the report of Ariſtagoras, reſpecting the royal road from Ionia to Suſia; 14. the ſite and remains of antient Babylon; 15. the captivity and diſpoſal of the ten tribes of the Jews. In the 16th, one of the moſt intereſting diviſions of this work relates to the knowledge Herodotus had of Africa, to which continent the remaining ſections wholly relate, including the canals of Suez, the Nile, and Memphis, the Oaſes of Egypt and Libya, the temple of Ammon, the Syrtes, the antiquity of Morocco leather, &c.; 24, 25, relate to the circumnavigation of Africa by the ſhips of Necho; and the laſt ſection preſents ſome account of the voyage of Hanno along its Weſtern coaſts. The whole is illuſtrated by 11 maps, moſt of which are curious and intereſting.

The Major ſeems to have confounded the antient Scythians with the later Tartars; and, contrary to the moſt learned commentaries and the Jewiſh traditions, he attempts to ſhew that only certain claſſes of the Hebrews were carried away and ſettled in Media. He concludes, p. 441, that the diſtant ſource of the Nile is certainly not in Abyſſinia, but in ſome country to the Weſt or South-weſtward of it; which is confirmed by Mr. Browne, who alſo proves that the Niger does not join the Nile.

In his obſervations on the alluvions of rivers he has happily applied recent knowledge to antient circumſtances, and the currents in the ſea on the African coaſts to the illuſtrations of general geography. He has demonſtrated that the temple of Ammon was really

really discovered by Mr. Browne; a circumstance since confirmed by Mr. Horneman.

Gosselin supposes the voyage of Hanno did not extend beyond Cape Nors; and he infers that the island of Cernè is *Fedal*. Mr. Rennell supposes that the Southern horn or termination of Hanno's voyage was Sherborough sound; and that Cernè is *Arguin*, and *Madeira* the *Pæa* of Ptolemy; in which case Cernè must be one of the Canaries.

There is something so peculiarly terse and happy in the following dedication to Earl Spencer, that we make no apology for inserting it at length: "In soliciting the honour of inscribing this book with your Lordship's name, the author has no wish to intrude on the intervals of leisure which the important duties of your high office occasionally admit; although he flatters himself that some parts of the work may afford occasional recreation when your mind, oppressed by political labour, is compelled to seek relief in employments of a less fatiguing nature. Perhaps they may recall to your Lordship's mind ideas respecting the history and policy of those nations of antiquity whose learning and arts we are ambitious of imitating, and whose liberty is a perpetual theme of praise, even amongst us who have employed ages in perfecting a practical system of our own, which, although subject to decay, like all other human institutions, promises to be of much longer duration than any other. To preserve this wonderful fabrick entire in all its parts your Lordship joined the councils and exertions at a *momentous crisis*. History will relate the acts of your *department*—that, from the *Ganges* to the *Nile*, and from the *Nile* to the shores of the *sister island*, the desperate projects of the inveterate enemy of mankind against the safety and the interests of *this empire* were totally frustrated. Such is the sentiment of a *great*, an *independent*, and a *grateful* people; and a conviction of its truth constitutes, in a mind like yours, the proper and envied reward of great national services. May your Lordship's exertions be still crowned with success, and the period speedily arrive when those unprincipled men who have shaken the moral and social world to its centre; who keep their own country in chains, and the rest of Europe in alarm, in order to perpetuate their own atrocious system of arbitrary power, shall be dispersed or destroyed! Happily, the effects of the intoxicating draught, administered to a credulous world by this enemy to social order, have abated; the treachery concealed in the cup is become manifest; and mankind are fast recovering that temper of mind which is suited to their state of being, and to the unalterable state of Nature."

The remaining part of the Major's great plan will consist of the antient geography, as it was improved by the Grecian conquests and establishments, together with such portions of military history as appear to want explanation. Maps of antient geography, on scales adapted to the purpose, will accompany it; while the modern geography (in which the most prominent features of the antient will also appear) will be contained in a large map, similar in size to the four-sheet map of India already in the hands of the publick. As the present volume forms a complete work of itself, so will each of the succeeding ones, they being no otherwise connected with each other than as being in the same series. The same is to be understood of some large maps that are to accompany the volumes, but will be too large to be folded into them.

180. *The Periplus of the* Erythrean *Sea. Part the First. Containing an Account of the Navigation of the Antients from the Sea of* Suez *to the Coast of* Zanguebar. *With Dissertations. By* William Vincent, *D. D.*

WHAT Dr. V. has already deserved of the publick in this line of information our readers are already informed, vol. LXVII. p. 766. In the voyage of Nearchus he traced the intercourse with India to its source; and he now prosecutes the same enquiry down to its completion by the discoveries of Gama*, under difficulties still more discouraging to an author. "To a Nation now mistress of those Indian territories which were known to Alexander only by report, and to the Greeks of Egypt only by the intervention of a commerce restricted to the coast, it may be deemed an object of high curiosity at least, if not of utility, to trace back the origin and progress of discovery, and to examine the minute and accidental causes which have led to all our knowledge of the East; causes which have, by slow and imperceptible degrees, weakened

* A portrait of whom is prefixed.

all

all the great powers of Aſia, which have diſſolved the powers of Perſia and Hindoſtan, and have reduced the Ottoman Empire to a ſecondary rank; while Europe has riſen paramount in arts and arms, and Britain is the ruling power in India, from Ceylon to the Ganges — a ſupremacy this, envied, undoubtedly, by our enemies, and reprobated by the advocates of our enemies. Anquetill du Perron and Bernouilli exclaim at the injuſtice of our conqueſts; but who ever aſſerted that conqueſt was founded upon juſtice? The Portugueſe, the Hollanders, and the French, were all intruders upon the natives, to the extent of their ability, as well as the Engliſh. India, in no age ſince the irruptions of the Tartars and Mahomedans, has not known any power but the power of the ſword; and, great as the uſurpation of the Europeans may have been, it was originally founded in neceſſity. It is not my wiſh to juſtify the exceſs, but there are nations with whom there can be no intercourſe without a pledge for the ſecurity of the merchant. The Portugueſe, upon their firſt arrival at Calicut, could not trade but by force; it was in conſequence of this neceſſity that all the Europeans demanded or extorted the liberty of erecting forts for their factories; and this privilege, once granted, led the way to every encroachment which enſued. I notice this, becauſe the ſame danger produced the ſame effects from the beginning. It will appear, from the Periplus, that the Arabians in that age had fortified their factories on the coaſt of Africa; and the Portugueſe hiſtorians mention the ſame precaution uſed in the ſame country by the Arabs in the age of Gama. From this ſlender origin all the conqueſts of the Europeans in India have taken their riſe, till they have grown into a conſequence which it was impoſſible to foreſee, and which it is now impoſſible to controul. No nation can abandon its conqueſts without ruin; for, it is not only poſitive ſubtraction from one ſcale, but preponderancy accumulated in the other. No power can be withdrawn from a ſingle province, but it would be occupied by a rival upon the inſtant. Nothing remains but to moderate an evil which cannot be removed, and to regulate the government by the intereſts of the governed. This imports the conquerors as much as the conquered; for, it is a maxim never to be forgotten, that the Portugueſe loſt, by their avarice, the empire which they had acquired by their valour; but of this too much — our preſent buſineſs is not with the reſult of diſcovery, but its origin." (pp. 7, 8.) Who that reads the former part of this extract but feels his breaſt fired with Britiſh enterprize and Britiſh glory? and, in proceeding to the concluſion, with tranſport wiſh that Britons may humanize the globe!!!

The Doctor's obſervation on the firſt eſtabliſhment of commerce is perfectly juſt,—that the nations mentioned by Herodotus as trading by innocent and unſeen barter are no where preſerved. Much is it to be wiſhed that a late Governor-general of India would write a commentary on Dr. V.'s text, a laſting vindication of his own conduct, and of thoſe ſtrong meaſures which it may be only imperious neceſſity can vindicate. Great in his retirement, let him not adopt the high-ſpirited indifference of the independent and much-injured Scipio, and diſdain to leave a hiſtory of himſelf behind him.

The Doctor goes on to vindicate from the imputation of fable the reality of the Argonautic expedition. "Hitherto," he remarks, "we have ſeen nothing that ſhould induce us to relinquiſh the authenticity we have been uſed to reſpect, or to make us prefer the fables of the Hindoos, or Guebres, to the fables of the Greeks. Whatever difficulties may occur in the return of the Argonauts, their paſſage to Colchis is conſiſtent; it contains more real geography than has yet been diſcovered in any records of the Bramins or the Zendavella, and is truth itſelf, both geographical and hiſtorical, when compared with the portentous expedition of Ram to Ceylon: it is from conſiderations of this ſort that we muſt ſtill refer our firſt knowledge of India to Grecian ſources rather than to any other; for, whatever the contents of the Indian records may finally be found to have preſerved, the firſt mention of India that we have is from Greece, and to the hiſtorians of Greece we muſt ſtill refer for the commencement of our enquiries. Their knowledge of the country was indeed imperfect even in their lateſt accounts; but ſtill their very earlieſt ſhew that India had been heard of, or ſome country

country like India in the Eaſt; a glimmering towards day is diſcoverable in Homer, Herodotus, and Cteſias; obſcure indeed as all knowledge of this ſort was, previous to Alexander, but yet ſufficient to prove that India was always an object of curioſity and enquiry." (p. 9.) Homer places Neptune in Ethiopia between two nations, both black, but both perfectly diſtinguiſhed from each other. Let us place the Deity in Ethiopia, above the cataracts of Syene, and let a line be drawn Eaſt and Weſt, at right angles with the Nile; will it not immediately appear that this line cuts the coaſt of Nigritia on the North, and the peninſula of India on the Eaſt? the diſtant Ethiopians to the Eaſt of his centre are Indians, and thoſe to the Weſt Negroes. Theſe two ſpecies are perfectly diſtinguiſhed by their make, by their features, and, above all, by their hair. The diſtinction which Homer has not marked is the firſt circumſtance that occurred to Herodotus; and we may collect alſo, with the aſſiſtance of a little imagination, the diſtinct notice of three ſorts of natives, correſponding, in ſome degree, with the different ſpecies which have inhabited this country in all ages: the Padei, on the North, a ſavage ſet of mountaineers, like the preſent tribes there, mixed with Tartars; a ſecond, on the South, not ſubject to the Perſians or the Hindoos; and a third, inhabiting Paktyia and Caſpatyrus, reſembling the Bactrians, and they are ſubject to Perſia, and pay a tribute in gold, probably the Agwhans. (pp. 11, 12.) Without diſcrediting the credibility of Herodotus, the Doctor entertains ſtrong doubts of the authenticity of Scylax's Periplus.

The few particulars appropriate to India, and conſiſtent with truth, recited by Cteſias, are almoſt confined to ſomething reſembling a deſcription of the cochineal plant, the fly, and the beautiful tint obtained from it, with a genuine picture of the monkey and the parrot, and flowered cotton, emblazoned with the glowing colours of the modern chintz, probably as much coveted by the fair Perſians in the harams of Suſa and Ecbatana as they ſtill are by the ladies of our own country. The Macedonians obtained a knowledge both of the Indus and the Ganges; they heard that the ſeat of empire was where it always has been, on the Ganges or the Jumna. They acquired intelligence of all the grand and leading features of Indian manufactures, policy, and religion; they diſcovered all this by penetrating through countries where, poſſibly, no Greek had previouſly ſet his foot; and they explored the paſſage by ſea, which firſt opened the commercial intercourſe with India to the Greeks and Romans, through the medium of Egypt and the Red Sea, and, finally, to the Europeans, by the Cape of Good Hope. It matters not that the title of fabuliſts is conferred upon Megaſthenes, Nearchus, and Oneſicritus, by the antients; they publiſhed more truths than falſehoods; and many of their imputed falſehoods are daily becoming truths, as our knowledge of the country is improved. Megaſthenes was ſent as an embaſſador with Daimachus from the Kings of Syria to the capital of India, Palibothra, which Sir William Jones has fixed at the junction of the Saone and the Ganges; and they were reſident at a court in the very heart of India; yet the fables of Cteſias are retained in the work of Megaſthenes, and repeated profeſſedly from the authority of the Bramins. To Oneſicritus we trace the firſt mention of Taprobana or Ceylon; and the dimenſions he had aſſigned to it are more conformable to truth than Ptolemy had acquired, 400 years later, and at a time when it was viſited annually by the fleets from Egypt. The voyage of Iambulus is conſidered by the Doctor as a novel founded on fact, not ſo ſurpriſing in itſelf as its exiſtence in the page of Diodorus. (p. 24.) Of Agatharcides the Doctor retracts his neglect and imputation of errors in his voyage of Nearchus, conſidering him now as worthy of regard. It is by no means neceſſary to vindicate his work in all its parts, but it contains many peculiar truths, confirmed by modern experience and the firſt genuine characteriſticks of Abyſſinia that occur in hiſtory; and he there mentions cutting raw fleſh out of living elephants and eating it. The Periplus under conſideration is conſtructed upon the plan of Agatharcides, whoſe account ſhews that, for near 150 years after the death of Alexander, the Greek ſovereigns in Egypt had not yet traded directly to India, but imported the commodities of India from Saba, the capital of Yemen; and it demonſtrates, inconteſtably, by the wealth conſtantly attendant on all who have monopolized

monopolized the Indian commerce, that the monopoly in the author's age was in Sabea, the modern Yemen, whose inhabitants poſſeſſed the key to the Indian commerce, and ſtood as the intermediate agents between Egypt and the Europeans. The internal evidence of the work itſelf carries all the appearance of genuine truth; and, copied as it is by Strabo and Diodorus, it obtains additional authority. They have both added particulars, but none which prove a direct communication with India in their own age. They both terminate their information at Sabea, where he does, and both ſuppreſs one circumſtance of his work; which Photius has preſerved, that ſhips from India were met with in the ports of Sabea. Whatever knowledge of India or Indian trade they have beyond this is ſuch only as they derived from the Macedonians, and is totally diſtinct from the communication between Egypt and that country." (p. 35.) "Of the trade to Sabea Agatharcides ſpeaks diſtinctly, as a regular, eſtabliſhed commerce; ſo far his knowledge was genuine; beyond that it is precarious. This is an opinion collected from a full conſideration of the work itſelf, and to which no one, perhaps, after a ſimilar attention, would refuſe to ſubſcribe. Agatharcides is the genuine ſource from which Diodorus, Strabo, Pliny, Pauſanias, Mela, and Ptolemy, have derived their information. Whatever was done in diſcovery ſince his time is not recorded; the courſe of diſcovery was doubtleſs in progreſs; it is poſſible, alſo, that the ſovereigns of Egypt were more jealous of the trade than ambitious of that honour; and the later princes were more likely to cramp commerce by extortion than to favour it by protection. The Phenicians had manifeſtly a ſhare in the profits; and it was not unlikely that the Romans might have felt this as an additional incentive for the ſubjugation of Egypt.

The diſcovery of Hippalus, to whom, or to ſome Alexandrian compiler from his notes, this Periplus is aſcribed, about the time of the Emperor Claudius, opens to our contemplation a ſcene entirely new, and a new æra commences at this point. The Periplus, Pliny, and Ptolemy, are as uniform in one ſyſtem as their predeceſſors were in another, previous to the diſcovery. (p. 44.) The Periplus appears to have been copied by Pliny, who, wherever we can trace him to the authorities he follows, contracts narratives into a ſingle ſentence, and deſcriptions into an epithet. (p. 48.) The Periplus, not being quoted by Ptolemy, was either not publiſhed in or near his age, but ſo much prior to it as to be neglected, or at firſt not much noticed. (p. 53.) When, under Claudius, the revenue of Egypt was farmed by Plocamus, his free'd man, driven by ſtreſs of weather to Ceylon, was conveyed back to Egypt by the king, with four embaſſadors, and a *rachia*, to take care of the whole (Principe eorum *Rachia*). Dr. V. has no heſitation in ſubſcribing to the opinion of Paulino, that Rachia is *Rajah*. (p. 55, n.) The advantage which Claudius made of this diſcovery, and the proſecution of it, ſo beneficial to Egypt, made his name dear to the Alexandrians.

The Doctor dates the Periplus the 10th year of Nero. (p. 57.) Spices of various kinds obtained in great quantities in Egypt in the time of Moſes, and were probably brought in only by the Arabs from Malabar itſelf, or from Caramania, or at the mouths of the Indus; for, in no age were the Perſians, Indians, or Egyptians, navigators beyond their own coaſt; and, if we exclude theſe, we have no other choice but to fix upon the Arabs, as the only nation which could furniſh mariners, carriers, or merchants, in the Indian ocean. (p. 59.) Whatever becomes of Semiramis and her conqueſts, the Greek and Indian hiſtorians agree in a communication and intercourſe between the Aſſyrian empire and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, which would account for the introduction of Indian ſpices and drugs into Egypt 476 years before Moſes. (p. 60.) The monopoly of the Indian trade, probably by the Arabians, was in Sabea when Agatharcides wrote; and, if the monopoly on the Eaſtern ſide of the Red Sea was in their hands, that on the Weſtern ſide was fixed at Thebes; the ſplendour of which city, ſtill viſible in its very ruins, is in no other way to be accounted for; it is exactly parallel to the caſe of Alexandria in a later period, for Alexandria did not trade to India; the monopoly was ſtill at Sabea when Agatharcides wrote; and the monopoly at Alexandria was as perfect in regard to the Mediterranean as that of Sabea was in regard to the Indian Ocean. The wealth of the Ptolemies was as pre-eminent as that of the Theban

ban dynasties: and the power and conquests of a Philadelphus or Euergetes less fabulous than those of Sesonchosis. (p. 62.)—"That the Grecian dynasties in Egypt tried every experiment to evade the monopoly at Sabea is manifest from history. The straits of the Red Sea were passed; the ports of Arabia on the ocean were explored; the marts on the coasts of Africa were visited; Indian commodities were found in all of them; a proof direct that the monsoon was known to the Arabians, though History knew nothing of it till the discovery of Hippalus, 300 years later. This is the more extraordinary, as the fact had been ascertained in part by the voyage of Nearchus, and as all its consequences would have been explored if Alexander had lived another year. I always wish to be understood as never asserting that the voyage between Egypt and India was utterly unpractised by the Greeks; the evidence is clear that some few vessels performed it, but they coasted the whole way." (p. 62.) The Doctor finds no account of the monsoon in the Oriental writers before Al Edrisi. (p. 34.) "These considerations, taken in the mass, induce a belief that, in the very earliest ages, even prior to Moses, the communication with India was open; that the intercourse with that continent was in the hands of the Arabians; that Thebes had owed its splendour to that commerce; and that Memphis rose, from the same cause, to the same pre-eminence. Cairo succeeded to both in wealth, grandeur, and magnificence; all which it must have maintained to the present hour if the discoveries of the Portuguese had not changed the commerce of the world, and which it does, in some proportion, still maintain, as a centre between the East and the Mediterranean. The essential difference between these three capitals and Alexandria proves, past contradiction, the different spirit and superior system of the Greeks. These three capitals were inland, for the sake of security; a proof that the natives never were navigators or sovereigns of the sea. The Greeks were both, and the capital of the Ptolemies was therefore Alexandria. Their fleets were superior to all that had ever appeared in the Mediterranean; and the power of their kingdom such that nothing but a succession of weak and wicked princes could have destroyed it. While Egypt was under the power of its native sovereign, Tyre, Sidon, Aradus, Cyprus, Greece, Sicily, and Carthage, were all enriched by the trade carried on in its ports, and the articles of commerce which could be obtained there and there only; the Egyptians themselves were hardly known in the Mediterranean as the exporters of their own commodities; they were the Chinese of the antient world, and the ships of all nations, except their own, laded in their harbours. The system of the Ptolemies was exactly the reverse. Alexandria grew up to be the first mart of the world; and the Greeks of Egypt were the carriers of the Mediterranean, as well as the agents, factors, and importers of Oriental produce. The cities which had risen under the former system sunk silently into insignificance; and so wise was the new policy, and so deep had it taken root, that the Romans, upon the subjugation of Egypt, found it more expedient to leave Alexandria in possession of its privileges, than to alter the course of trade, or occupy it themselves. Egypt, in strict propriety, was never a Roman province, but a prefecture, governed, not by the Senate, but by the Emperor himself. No prætor or proconsul ever had the command; no Roman ever entered the country without the express licence of the Emperor. These circumstances are particularised to shew the wisdom of the Greeks in their establishment of the system, and the wisdom of the Romans in contenting themselves with the revenue rather than the property of the country*."

* "It is the stability of the Roman conquests which distinguishes them from those of other nations. If we place the meridian power of Rome in the age of Augustus, it was 700 years in rising, and 1400 in falling. The sovereignty of Egypt, for 600 years, is of greater duration than that of any native or foreign dynasty not mythological; and this sovereignty, notwithstanding particular intervals of tyranny, does seem, upon the whole, to have been exercised for the good of the people, which is the end of all government. When Egypt fell, its prosperity, though impaired, was probably superior to that of any other province of the empire. The revenue I take at a medium, from the calculation of Strabo (XVII. p. 798), who says that, under Auletes, the worst of the Ptolemies, it was 2,421,875 l.; but he adds that the Romans managed it to much greater advantage, and even doubled it."

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"These considerations are by no means foreign to our purpose; it is the design of this work to exhibit the trade of India under every point of view in which it was regarded by the antients; but, if it were not my determination to close my researches with the voyage of Gama, I could now shew how a contrary policy has brought the richest world to its present state of misery. Policy I say, because, though the discovery of Gama must have injured Egypt, it could not have reduced it to desolation. It is the conquest of Selim, and a divided power between the Porte and the Mamelukes, which has sunk a revenue of three millions to a cypher; a policy, in fact, which has cut down the tree to come at the fruit, which is not content with the golden egg, but has killed the bird that laid it." (p. 63—66.)

The preliminary disquisitions closing here, the Doctor pursues the analysis of the Periplus by the places mentioned in it during the voyage from Myos Hormus, *Cosire*, or some port opposite the *Jaffatein* islands, to Rhapta, or *Quiloa*. There was an inland communication between Berenice and Cophis, begun by Philadelphus, and performed by the Romans. While printing the article of Ptolemais, the Doctor received, from Major Ouseley, Gosselin's "Recherches sur la Geographie des Anciens, Paris, 1798," 2 vols. 4to; and, however he differs from him on the whole of the Periplus, he is happy to find they agreed on the subject of the circumnavigating of Africa. Where they differ he has inserted a note on some particular occasion." (p. 85.)

"It is to be remarked that M. Gosselin is so attached to his own estimates for correcting the latitudes of Ptolemy and the other antient geographers, that he pays little respect to local circumstances and the characteristic features of the coast. As I cannot dispute this matter on every point where we differ, I shall observe here that his want of attention appears no where more conspicuous than at Aduli and Aromata, two places which the Periplus marks with distinctions that cannot be mistaken, and which he transfers or displaces with great violence. The consequence is, that he is obliged to have two Adulis, for which there can be no warrant either in history or geography." (p. 94 *.)

* "Want of time prevents decision on his account of the antient geographers, or the methods he has assumed for correcting their errors, but I cannot but acknowledge his masterly and scientific possession of his subject, and great perseverance of investigation, and respect his talents and abilities." (p. 227.)

The real position of Ptolemais Theron is settled by the parallel of Meroe; and on this occasion the Doctor expresses his obligations to Mr. Wales, to whom, says he, "I was known only by the courtesy of literature; but such was his love of science, that I never consulted him without receiving every assistance that it was in his power to give. I insert this as his last favour, and not without the tribute of gratitude to the memory of a man who was as excellent in private life, as an husband and father, as he was eminent in the science he professed, the friend and companion of the illustrious Cook." (p. 83, n.)

"The Bishop of Rochester, added to the many former kindnesses I have experienced from his friendship, and derived from his comprehensive view of the science," particularly establishes the latitude of Meroe on Ptolemy's principles. Dr. V. inclines to adopt Mr. Bruce's situation of Meroe at *Gibbatay*; and observes, that "his work throughout bears internal evidence of veracity in all instances where he was not deceived himself; and his observations were the best that a man, furnished with such instruments as he had, and struggling for life, could obtain." (p. 93.)

Aduli was peopled by fugitives from Egypt in the reign of Psammetichus, and Bruce found traces of them at Axium. That the Greeks from Egypt landed there, and subdued the country as far as Axium, or farther, is evident. Ptolemy Philadelphus pushed his discoveries beyond Meroe by land; and by sea, perhaps as far as Madagascar; and the famous inscription preserved by Cosmas Indicopleustes is a proof that Euergetes subdued a considerable part of Abyssinia; and Bruce found the name ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ on a stone serving as a foorstool to the throne on which the kings of Abyssinia are crowned at this day. (pp. 101, 102.) "The straits of Babelmandeb, or mandel, which is interpreted the "gate of affliction," are in all respects worthy of consideration. They for many ages formed the barrier, unpassed by Europeans; and,

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from the time this barrier was forced, the knowledge of India and the countries beyond it has been on the increase to the present hour. I speak of Europeans, because I am ready to admit an intercourse between the South coast of Arabia and Malabar as early as the most speculative Antiquary can require. I acknowledge all that can be attributed to the voyages of Solomon's fleet, as long as they are confined to the coast of Africa. I accede to the progress of Timosthenes down the same coast, perhaps as far as Madagascar, notwithstanding the inconsistency of his accounts; and I allow the Phenicians to have penetrated as far as Herodotus shall please to carry them, if he will not conduct them round the Cape of Good Hope. But, whatever discoveries we attribute to the Oriental navigators, there is no historical evidence remaining that the Greeks in Egypt prosecuted these discoveries so as to make them the basis of a settled trade: they contented themselves with fetching the produce of India and Africa from Yemen; if they did pass the straits, by accident or design, it was under such an impression of terror that every thing beyond them was obscured by fable; the sun was a pillar, and the sea a curd. Much that the three first Ptolemies had attempted was neglected or forgotten by their profligate and oppressive successors; and if the Romans had not taken possession of Egypt, a short succession of weak and ignorant princes might have reduced this commerce again to the same torpid state it has experienced under the Mamelukes or Turks. The dread of venturing on the ocean is expressed by many writers long after the trade to India was established; and Cosmas, in the reign of Justin, speaks of passing the straits as wildly as Pytheas does of the Arctic Ocean." (pp. 108, 109.) "As this species of the marvelous is a constant attendant upon ignorance, and an indication that the writer describes what he never saw; so is a plain narrative an evidence of truth, and the absence of prodigies one of the strongest proofs that the author really visited the country he describes. It is from internal evidence of this sort I conclude the author of the Periplus to have been himself a trader on the coast of Africa and Malabar. Concerning both he speaks with the temperate language of one who describes objects that are familiar; and the extravagance, such as he has, commences not till he passes Cape Comorin." (pp. 109, 110.)

"Among the imports of *Abalites* was κασσιτερος ολιγος, a little tin. The tin of Britain we thus find on the coast of Africa. May we not justly suppose that the Africans knew as little of Britain as the Britons of Africa? Yet here we see the medium through which the commodity was conveyed. How many commodities passed from regions equally distant without any knowledge of the medium, before any knowledge existed?" (p. 116, n.)

We have the first mention of Κασσια, Cinnamon, among the imports of *Malao*. (p. 119)

"Where *Prasum* is to be placed is an object worthy of enquiry, if there were data sufficient to determine it, as it is the final limit of antient discoveries to the South. I can point out no fitter position for it than Mosambique; and, if the Greeks did reach that point, they must probably have heard of the great island. The name of *Menuthias* was possibly assigned to it as the name of the last island known, like Thulè in the North, or Cernè in the South; for a Cernè is found as the limit of African knowledge, both on the West and East sides of the continent. Hanno, or at least those who followed him, finished their voyage at a Cernè; and Pliny, as well as Dionysius, finds another in the Indian Ocean. One of the first names by which Madagascar was known in Europe was the Island of the Moon, possibly an Arabian interpretation of Menuthias. This, as attributed to the natives, may be doubted; but it is certainly the term used by the Arabs, as appears by Al Edrissi. *Madaster*, the name given by Marco Polo, is more likely to be the native appellation; and he first conveyed it to Europe." (p. 164—166.) At this boundary of antient discovery Dr. V. pauses, and examines briefly the opinions of mankind upon the subject. "To commence with our author. Nothing can be more guarded or unassuming than his language. The Ocean, he says, beyond Rhapta, as yet undiscovered, sweeps round with a turn to the West; for, as it washes the shores of Ethiopia, Lybia, and Africa, in their inclination to the South-west, it joins at last with the Hesperian or Atlantic Ocean. This notion is consistent with the general sentiments of the antients on this subject; and a variety

riety of authorities, from Herodotus to Pliny, not only ſupport the communication of the two oceans, but the actual performance of the voyage. If credit were due to any, Herodotus has the faireſt pretenſions; he has certainly no intention to deceive, but was deceived himſelf by the vanity of a nation who ſet no narrower bounds to their geography than their chronology, whoſe kings were gods, and whoſe gods were monſters. The natural propenſity of mankind to aſſert the actual performance of all that is deemed poſſible to be performed, is not confined to Egyptians, Greeks, or Romans. The problem of a North-eaſt or a North-weſt paſſage to the Southern Ocean has been exploded only within theſe ten years; but, while it was thought practicable, the pretenders to the performance of it were as bold in their aſſertions as the Egyptians of Herodotus." (p. 166.)

Dr. V. proceeds to ſhew, by argument, that neither the antients nor the Arabs, who knew the coaſt earlier, later, and longer, than all of them united, were ſettled, while the others were tranſient viſitors, and had the opportunity of obſerving the ſeaſons, winds, and currents; and what they did not dare attempt, no nation, unleſs poſſeſſed of ſuperior ſkill, power, or reſources, can be ſuppoſed to have accompliſhed. It is not too bold to aſſert that there is no evidence of a farther progreſs to the South on the Weſtern coaſt of Africa than that of Hanno, nor, on the Eaſtern, than that of the Periplus. Theſe authors ſpeak from their own experience; while Herodotus, Diodorus, Ptolemy, Juba, and Pliny, have followed only the reports of others. (p. 170.) "It is with reluctance I contradict the teſtimony of Herodotus, and the inconſiſtent though few facts which he has given in the account of the voyage performed by the Phenicians in the reign of Necho, ſo ſtrong and convincing, that, if inſiſted upon by thoſe who believe the poſſibility of effecting the paſſage by the account, no arguments to the contrary, however founded on a different opinion, can leave the mind without a doubt upon the queſtion. That different opinion, I confeſs, is mine; but I wiſh to ſtate it with all deference to the father of hiſtory, and with the profeſſion that I am ſtill open to conviction, whenever the weight of evidence ſhall preponderate againſt the reaſons I have to offer. The firſt is, that the actual performance of this voyage ſtands on a ſingle teſtimony; and, of all the circumnavigations affirmed, this is the only one that will bear an argument. The difficulties of the voyage itſelf, the want of means to ſurmount them, the failure of conſequences, and the ſilence of other hiſtorians, are objections not to be ſet aſide without ſtronger evidence, on the other ſide, than has yet been produced. The teſtimony of other authors, and particularly Ptolemy, is poſitively againſt Herodotus. (p. 170—179.) We are not to condemn the miſtakes of Ptolemy in longitude and latitude, but to revere the ſcience which applied the phænomena of the heavens to the meaſurement of the earth. The navigation of the preſent hour is conducted on principles firſt eſtabliſhed by Ptolemy." (p. 187.)

Though the ſituation of *Praſum* is not aſcertained, it is remarkable that its name, ſignifying *green*, ſhould point out a green cape for the termination of antient knowledge on the Eaſtern ſide of the vaſt continent of Africa; while another, Green Cape (Cape Verde, ſo called from its verdant appearance when firſt ſeen by the Portugueſe) ſhould have been, for many years, the boundary of modern navigation on the Weſtern ſide; and the Doctor recommends it to future navigators, going up the Moſambique paſſage, to attend to this characteriſtic greenneſs, either in the ſea or land, to point out the Praſum of the antients.

"With veſſels of the moſt perfect conſtruction to encounter all the dangers of the ſea; with inſtruments of all kinds to aſcertain the place of the veſſel; with officers equal to every ſervice, not only from their intrepidity, but their ſkill; a voyage, performed in three years, from Europe to the Red Sea, round ſuch a continent as Africa, for the firſt time, would have added no ſmall degree of luſtre even to the reputation of a Cook; and yet ſuch a voyage is imputed to the Phenicians, in an age when they had neither charts nor inſtruments, when they had no veſſels fit for a navigation beyond the Red Sea, or the limit of the monſoons. But, to judge of the difficulty of ſuch an undertaking for the firſt time, we cannot form our eſtimation upon better grounds than by a brief recapitulation of the obſtacles ſurmounted by the Portugueſe,

Portuguese, and by observing that the attainment of the same object cost them almost a century, which the Phenicians are said to have reached in the short space of three years." (p. 190.) Prince Henry, fifth son of John I. King of Portugal, took up his residence at Sagres, near Cape St. Vincent, about 1406. This great man, with one object always in his mind, distracted by no other cares of the world, never married, never incontinent, was determined, by his regard to religion, to subvert the power of the Mahometans, and, by the love of his country, to acquire for her that trade which had enriched Venice and the maritime states of Italy. These were his views, and this was his merit. It was not accident, but system, which carried the fleets of Portugal to the East, and Columbus to the West. When Hanno first commenced his operations, Cape Nun, in lat. 28° 4′ 0″, was the limit of European knowledge on the coast of Africa. This cape is just beyond the boundary of Morocco, and the Portuguese knowledge of it was derived from their wars with the Moors of Barbary. Commencing the line of his discovery from hence, 1418, two of his officers reached Cape Boyador, in lat. 26° 30′ 0″. The same effort restored to geography the Canaria of Pliny, or gave the name to the islands which retain it still, and lie between Nun and Boyador. Boyador, however, was not doubled till 1434. It was, says Faria, a labour of Hercules; and it was not till 1442 that the discovery was advanced to Rio del Ouro, under the tropic of Cancer. This name points to the acquisition of gold; and History mentions that the dust of that precious metal was here first offered, as a ransom for some of the natives who had been taken prisoners. Upon the return of these vessels to Portugal, the sight of gold produced an emotion much more effectual than all the exhortations of Prince Henry had been able to excite: a colony was immediately formed at Lagos, and the progress of discovery was ensured, whether Henry had lived or died. This is the primary date to which we may refer that turn for adventure which sprung up in Europe, which pervaded all the ardent spirits in every country for the two succeeding centuries, and which never ceased till it had united the four quarters of the globe in commercial intercourse. Henry had stood alone for almost 40 years, and, had he fallen before these few ounces of gold reached his country, the spirit of discovery might have perished with him, and his designs might have been considered as the dreams of a visionary; but he lived till 1463, and, in 1448 and 9, had the satisfaction to see his discovery extended to Cape Verde (in lat. 14° 45′ 0″), to the Cape Verde islands, and the Açores. This cape was likewise doubled, and some progress is supposed to have been made as far South as to the Equator; but Cape Verde may be considered as the limit of Henry's discoveries. He is deservedly celebrated by all writers as the reviver of navigation, and the great founder of that commerce which has raised the maritime power of Europe above all the other nations in the world." (pp. 192, 193.)

"After the death of Henry, his designs languished during the reign of Alonzo, but the spirit of adventure was not suppressed. John II. succeeded to the throne in 1481, and revived the pursuits of Henry, with all the ardour of their author. About 1486 he sent out Diaz, who first circumnavigated the extreme point of Africa; and next is dispatched Covilham, in search of India by Egypt and the Red Sea. Covilham, admirably qualified for this research, went to the coast of Africa, touched at Zeila, and went down the coast as low as Sofala, the last residence of the Arabs, and the limit of their knowledge in that age, as it had been in the age of the Periplus. In both periods they knew that the sea was *navigable to the South-west*, but they *knew not where it ended*. He wrote to the king, that "the ships which sailed down the coast of Guinea might be sure of reaching the termination of the continent, by persisting in a course to the South; and that, when they should arrive in the Eastern Ocean, their best direction must be to enquire for Sofala and the Island of the Moon *." It is this letter, above all other information, which, with equal justice, and with equal honour, assigns the theoretical discovery to Covilham, as the practical to Diaz and Gama; for, Diaz returned without hearing any thing of India, though he had passed the Cape, and Gama did not sail till after the intelligence of Covilham had ratified the dis-

* Madagascar.

very of Diaz. Covilham arrived in Abyſſinia, where he was received with kindneſs; but whence he was never to return. The King gave him a wife. He was beloved by the people as much as by the ſovereign; but his return was for ever precluded. I dwell with a melancholy pleaſure on the hiſtory of this man (whom Alvarez, who found him in Abyſſinia, deſcribes ſtill as a brave ſoldier and a devout Chriſtian), when I reflect upon what muſt have been his ſentiments on hearing the ſucceſs of his countrymen in conſequence of the diſcoveries to which he ſo eſſentially contributed. *They* were ſovereigns of the ocean, from the Cape of Good Hope to the ſtraits of Malacca: *he* was ſtill a priſoner in a country of barbarians." (p. 196.)—"It was a prevailing notion, in all ages, that Africa was circumnavigable. We may ſay, too, that the natives had gone by land much farther to the South than the navigators by ſea. The Portugueſe found, when they arrived in Africa, a great nation, and the remnant of a much greater, which had poſſeſſed great cities; the ruins of great buildings ſeem authenticated, and the exiſtence of gold and gold mines is univerſally aſſerted. Here is Bruce's *Ophir*; the tradition of the Queen of Sheba, the coaſt of Sofala, and the great river of Cuania. I leave the voyage to Ophir for the diſcuſſion of others; obſerving, only, that circumſtances attending it are in favour of Africa, though Goſſelin confines it to Sabea." (p. 198, and note.) "Marco Polo was too wiſe and too faithful a traveller to aſſert the circumnavigating of Africa; and, if the Cape of Good Hope, or the extreme point of Africa, appeared in his depicted travels, which adorned, or map preſerved in, the church of St. Michael de Murano, near Venice, it may have been an after-inſertion, though it more probably was in the original map." (p. 200—203.) The map compoſed for Covilham was probably from this, and he probably ſent home a corrected copy of it. (p. 202—206.)

Colonia, in Brandenburgh, which the Doctor enquires after, p. 205, is *Cologne on the Spree*, a part of Berlin, and divided from it by ſeveral bridges over that river. Buſching, IX. 676, 12mo.

"Bartholomew Diaz ſailed with 3 ſhips from Portugal, and advanced to 44° South, 120 leagues beyond the track of former navigators; and then ſtretching out boldly to ſea, never touched upon the coaſt again till he was actually 40 leagues to the Eaſtward of the Cape, which he had paſſed without ſeeing it in his paſſage. He proceeded to the Rio del Infante, upwards of 6 degrees to the Eaſtward of Agulhas, the moſt Southern part of Africa, and near a degree beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Twenty-five leagues ſhort of this river he erected his croſs, on a rocky iſlet, which bears the name of De la Cruz, in Algoa bay. This is a perpetual monument to his honour; and the Grand Cape, which he ſaw on his return, he ſtyled Cabo Tormentoſo. The different ſentiments with which this diſcovery inſpired his ſovereign on his return, reverſed the omen, and changed the Stormy Cape into the Cape of Good Hope; a name which has ſuperſeded the pretenſions of all occupants and all conquerors, and which, it is hoped, will preſerve the glory of a generous monarch and his hardy ſubjects to the end of time. Still India was neither found, or ſeen, or heard of; this was wanting to the fame of Diaz; and this was the cauſe that all the glory of the diſcovery attached to Gama, under whom he ſailed, but had not the ſatisfaction of attending him to the completion of his own diſcovery, but returned from St. Jago, and was again employed, in a ſecondary command, under Cabral, in the fleet that ſailed to India in 1500, when Brazil was diſcovered; and in the paſſage thence to the Cape he periſhed, with all on-board four ſhips. It required a deliberation of ten years, and another reign, before a new expedition was undertaken. Emanuel ſent out Gama to proſecute the diſcovery of India. After doubling the Cape, which he conſidered as a providential omen of the diſcovery of India, he ran along a coaſt which he called Terra del Natal; reached a river, which he named De los Reyes, and another called Cobio, and a nation of Cafres, occupying a continent of not leſs than 18 or 19 degrees, and yet, wonderful as it is, there is no reaſon to doubt the fact. The fleet paſſed Cape Corrientes, and the low coaſt of Sofala, to the river of Good Signs, where they firſt ſaw boats with ſails, and began to prepare for the completion of the diſcovery. We are here approaching to a junction with the

the diſcoveries of the Arabians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans; and, though poſſibly none but the firſt had been as low as Sofala by ſea, certain it is, if the authority of Ptolemy may be credited, that the Romans had penetrated inland to the Southward of the Equator, and terminated their reſearches with a nation they ſtyled *Agiſymbra*, three months journey South of the Garamantis, to which Flaccus ſeems to have marched through the very heart and moſt deſert part of Africa; and it is ſtill more wonderful that the latitude of Praſum ſhould coincide with Moſambique, and that two or three degrees farther to the South, the kingdom of Benomotapa ſhould occur, in which Zimbao is ſtill the name of a tribe, or, as the Portugueſe affirm, the court of the ſovereign. It is by no means neceſſary to aſſert that Moſambique is the identical Praſum, or the Zimbaos Agiſymba; but the coincidence of latitude led the Portugueſe, almoſt to a man, to give credit to the one, and the coincidence of ſound has left a conſtant belief of the other. At the river of Zambeſe, which falls into the ſea below Cape Corrientes, we have a right to conſider the diſcovery of Gama aſcertained, as he here united his circumnavigation with the route of Covilham; but we muſt conduct him to Quiloa, in order to make him meet the limit of the Periplus at Rhaptum, and to Melinda, before he obtained a pilot to conduct him to the Indies, where he reached Calicut, the centre of Indian commerce, and returned to Liſbon 1499, and received every honour which a generous ſovereign and a grateful nation could beſtow. Gama was formed for the ſervice to which he was called. The conſequence of his diſcovery was, the ſubverſion of the Turkiſh power, which at that time threatened all Europe with alarm. The Eaſt no longer paid tribute for her precious commodities, which paſſed through the Turkiſh provinces; the revenues of that empire were diminiſhed; the Ottomans ceaſed to be a terror to the Weſtern world; and Europe has riſen to a power which the other three continents may in vain endeavour to oppoſe. Portugal, it is true, has loſt her pre-eminence in the Eaſt; but ſhe ſtill retains Brazil, which was the accident of her Oriental voyage, and which has prolonged her exiſtence as a nation to the preſent time. The reader will pardon this digreſſion in favour of a man whom no hiſtorian ever contemplated without admiration; but the hiſtory of the man does not attach to the purpoſe of the preſent work; the account of his voyage is one of its conſtituent parts. Our deſign has been, to ſhew all that the antients performed, or could not perform; and the voyage of Gama has been detailed with all its difficulties, in order to prove the utter impoſſibility of any previous navigation round the Cape. I will not ſay it was impoſſible, but I think it impoſſible to have been once performed and never proſecuted. I think it impoſſible that it ſhould have ſtood upon the page of hiſtory as an inſulated fact, through a lapſe of 21 centuries, without imitation or repetition of the experiment." (p. 207—222.) The relative ſituation of the Arabs on this coaſt of Africa, ſuch as the Greeks and Romans left them, and ſuch as the Portugueſe found them, is next ſhewn (p. 222); the ſituation of the Arabian ſettlements under the power of the Portugueſe has been ably diſcuſſed by the writers of the Modern Univerſal Hiſtory, vol. XII. The ſecond part of the Doctor's work will contain two books allotted to Arabia and India; a ſubject leſs obſcure, but ſtill curious rather than amuſing. The materials for the whole are collected, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as they can be reduced into form. It remains with the publick to decide whether it will be better that the ſecond part ſhould be publiſhed or ſuppreſſed. (pp. 226, 227.) We, in return for the pleaſure and information which the peruſal of the firſt part has afforded, cannot help exclaiming

Tu ſi quid præſentius audes
Perge, decet———

In an appendix the Doctor goes over the articles of commerce mentioned in the Periplus; among others, a claſſical hiſtory of cinnamon, with a wiſh that the preſent governor of Ceylon, Frederick North, "whoſe mind is ſtored with antient knowledge, and whoſe attention is alive to modern information, may communicate his reſearches to the publick." (p. 22.)

"If the murrhine, made at Dioſpolis, was porcelane, in imitation of that from India, it may be a piece of information acceptable to our fair countrywomen to know that Cleopatra did not indeed ſip her tea, but drink her Marcotic wine,

out

out of china." (p. 29.) We regret that we cannot give these articles at length; but we would suggest that, as articles from *China* (Σηρικα) are admitted, Νημα Σηρικον και Ινδικον μελαν may be translated Chinese silk and *Indian* INK. How Salmasius could render it *indigo*, which is of a *blue* colour, is not easy to understand. The term Σωμαλα, for *slaves*, occurs in Revelat. xviii. 13, joined with ψυχας ανθρωπων.

The account of the inscription at Adulè, in honour of Ptolemy Euergetes, by Cosmas Indicopleustes, is next examined, and its authenticity vindicated.—Art. III. of the appendix is an enquiry into the corrupt reading of the MS. in regard to the word Εἰπνδοιωμμυθδιτας, which Dr. V. corrects εἰ νησων Μυθδιτας, but is not satisfied with the interpretation. The IVth article treats of the antient maps of the world in Cosmas Indicopleustes, Al Edrisi, and those constructed by Bertius for Mela.

181. *A new Delineation of* Job's *antient Abode, by a Gentleman now contemplative in* Arabia Petræa. *Transmitted from* Alexandria *to* John Wheeldon, *M. A. Rector of* Wheathamstead, Herts, *and Prebendary of* Lincoln. *To which are added, a few Observations on the Book of* Job, *by the Editor.*

IN this fancied description of the *surface* of Job's antient abode is stated to be a convent in the neighbourhood of Dinabah, whose president has a sister for his housekeeper, and the neighbouring hermits are *married* men, and one of the latter has three daughters, and within folding-doors three of the most exquisite female images, the imaginary representa*ments* of Job's daughters, and, according to tradition, done by the hands of that sculptor who wrought the statue of Pygmalion, and in his library printed books, MSS. and sculptures, and pictures, delectable altogether. With the hermit's wife and three daughters the traveller danced to a tune adapted to a Circassian song, called "The Bees of Dinabah." The "Observations on the Book of Job" are a brief abstract of the 42 chapters, "abundantly delightful in their glory, as a flowing stream."—Mr. Wheeldon published an assize sermon, preached at Huntingdon, 1773 (XLIV. 225); and "The Life of Bishop Taylor, and the purest part of his writings extracted and exhibited for general benefit, 1798," 8vo; and died on the 26th of July last (see p. 799.)

182. *Imitations of original Drawings, by* Hans Holbein, *in his Majesty's Collection, for the Portraits of illustrious Persons in the Court of* Henry VIII. *By* John Chamberlain, *&c. &c. &c.*

THIS is the XIIIth and concluding number of this elegant and valuable work, containing six portraits, two of men and four of women, all alike unknown, as were six more, already given.

"Mr. Chamberlain cannot conclude this work without returning his sincere thanks to his liberal subscribers in general, for the great encouragement they have given this undertaking; and he is happy in this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations, in particular, to those friends who have assisted him in the execution of it.

"To the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, he is obliged by [for] several communications, and for the trouble he took in concerting, with Mr. Nicol, the plan of this publication. To the late Sir William Musgrave he is under obligations for much information, particularly for catalogues of pictures painted by Holbein, from these drawings, pointing out in whose possession the pictures are at present. To Thomas Astle and Francis Douce, Esquires, he is also obliged for various communications. The readers of the biographical sketches that accompany this work will readily, he is convinced, see the propriety of having *employed* Edmund Lodge, Esq. Lancashire herald, *in drawing up these Tracts*; in which he has displayed a great share of professional knowledge and information, collected from the College of Arms and other authentic archives. Every man of taste must discern how much the beauty of this work is indebted to that inimitable artist, Francis Bartolozzi, Esq.; and it would be unjust to withhold Mr. Bulmer's share of praise in the typographical part of the publication.

"To render this work still more perfect, copies have been made of the portraits of Holbein and his wife, painted by himself, and of the two children of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, from the originals in his Majesty's collection.

Brompton, June 4, 1800."

An alphabetical list of the portraits is affixed.—We congratulate the publick and Mr. C. on the success of this interesting work; and wish he would consider it as an earnest of encouragement to similar labours, for which there are so many materials.

183. *Sermons on various Subjects. By* Edward Pye Waters, *A.B. Curate of* Great Barr, Staffordshire.

THESE Sermons, which are inscribed,

ſcribed, by permiſſion, to the Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, are fifteen in number. They are on ſubjects of univerſal concern and uſefulneſs; and, though we do not meet with any novelty in the doctrines, nor any affectation of paradox in the ſentiments, yet they bear ſufficient marks of an original manner to entitle them to conſiderable attention. The opening of the Iſt, "On the Neceſſity of orthodox Opinions," from Acts xvii. 23, is in a ſtyle which indicates the hand of a maſter; and the writer ſeems, in this inſtance, to have followed the advice of Pindar, who recommends a ſplendid portico, to attract the attention of ſpectators, and induce them to enter into the inner parts of the edifice. After deſcribing the city of Athens, with the ſects into which its philoſophers were divided at the time of St. Paul's viſiting it, he thus proceeds: "Into this renowned city entered the holy apoſtle St. Paul, a fugitive before his unrelenting perſecutors. He entered into it, not as an admiring ſtranger, who ſought for knowledge, but as the apoſtle of the Son of God, who came to give it. He entered into it, not to become a ſubtle diſputant, in queſtions of genealogies and of ſcience, falſely ſo called; not to contend in oppoſitions of wit and eloquence; not to invent new and pernicious modes of luxury and voluptuouſneſs; but he entered into it unwearied by his labours, and undaunted by his ſufferings, deeply convinced of the importance of his miſſion, and determined to perſevere in diſplaying the light of the Goſpel to the Gentiles, who ſtill walked in darkneſs. Though he was no enemy to courteous and refined manners, and far from being inſenſible of the advantages of human learning, he came not to acquire qualifications which were of little value, compared with thoſe which he had to diſpenſe, but to inſtruct and regulate the thoughts, to cleanſe and rectify the heart, to propagate the knowledge of the only true God, and to make the idolater wiſe unto ſalvation. As he traverſed the magnificent ſtreets, and viſited the ſplendid temples of the city, he made it his employment to aſcertain the ſtate of religion, and he found groſs idolatry every where predominant. Among the many monuments of ſuperſtition which met his eyes, he at length beheld an altar, inſcribed "To the unknown God;" an altar dedicated, by an unexampled refinement of ſuperſtition, to a deity without name or attribute. The ſpirit of St. Paul ſeems to have taken fire at this ſight; and, compaſſionating ſuch ignorance, ignorance ſo near the borders of knowledge, he could no longer refuſe utterance to the truths of his religion. The novelty of his opinions, and the earneſtneſs of his manner, failed not to draw the attention of all who frequented the public places where he held his repeated harangues. Some of the Epicureans and Stoics, who affected ſuperior wiſdom, treated him with contempt, and aſked, with a ſneer, "What will this babbler ſay?" Others conſidered him as preaching new gods, under the names of Jeſus and the Reſurrection; and, with that notion, took and brought him to the Court of Areopagus. This auguſt aſſembly, compoſed, for the moſt part, of learned, dignified, and virtuous men, whoſe minds were intent on "the ſtrange things which he had brought to their ears," and eager to gain information concerning the new doctrines whereof he had ſpoken to them, St. Paul, ſtanding in the midſt, thus addreſſed: "Ye men of Athens," &c. (p. 5.) It is not eaſy to read this paſſage without having the noble cartoon of Raphael on the ſubject brought to our remembrance.

The IId ſermon is "On the Inſufficiency of all but religious Motives." The IIId, "On the Study of the Holy Scriptures." The IVth, "On Induſtry." The Vth, "On Repentance;" on which, though ſo beaten a topick, the preacher expatiates with ſo much earneſtneſs and warmth, that his diſcourſe may be inſtrumental in promoting this grand and moſt neceſſary part of the Chriſtian duty. The following addreſs is peculiarly ſpirited and forcible: "The doctrine you thus ſhamelеſſly reprobate, as mortifying and humiliating to men, is ſo only at the firſt entrance into the paths which it preſcribes; for, to thoſe who undauntedly proceed in them, there ſoon ariſes, to revive their drooping ſpirits, and aſſuage their deepeſt ſorrows, an inexhauſtible ſpring of comfort and refreſhment; at every ſtep they proceed, they find hope ſucceeding to deſpair, and ſerenity to confuſion of mind; confidence, joy, and tranquillity, taking the place of diſtruſt, miſery, and perturbation; and the Almighty appearing, inſtead of an object of terror and hatred, in

in the amiable light of their guide and ſupport, their protector and conſoler: and, as to the humiliation which it produces, proud, indeed, muſt that ſpirit be, which ſhall diſdain to acknowledge the weakneſs, the baſeneſs, and the corruption, of human nature, and to humble itſelf under the mighty hand of an avenging God. Its efficacy, which you thus tauntingly arraign, is eſtabliſhed on foundations (if men will perform their part) as immoveable as the nature of God himſelf, inaſmuch as they were eſtabliſhed by him from the beginning of the world. But you ſay you have many years to come, and the gates of mercy always ſtand open. This is an imagination ſo vain, a confidence ſo hardy, as equally excite our pity and aſtoniſhment. In oppoſition to it, behold the hiſtory of man and the word of God. On the uncertainty of life it would be idle to inſiſt; it is too evident to require demonſtration, too alarming to need a comment. The gates of mercy always open! But what mean theſe aweful, theſe decifive declarations of the Saviour of the World? 'Ye ſhall ſeek me, but ſhall not find me;' 'I go my way, and ye ſhall ſeek me, and die in your ſins;' 'When once the Maſter of the Houſe is riſen up, and hath ſhut to the door, and ye begin to ſtand without, and to knock at the door, ſaying, Lord, open to us, he (Jeſus Chriſt) ſhall anſwer and ſay unto you, I know not whence you are,—depart from me, all ye workers of iniquity.' What means the parable of the ten virgins, five of whom, being fooliſh, were not provided for the coming of the bridegroom, and were ſhut out from the marriage? But the duty is at all times eaſy. Eaſy, to whom? To the proud contemner and reviler of religion, to the adulterer, the gameſter, the fornicator, the drunkard, the oppreſſor? Are faith and humility, chaſtity and ſobriety, contentedneſs and juſtice, theſe noble and ennobling virtues, are theſe ſo eaſily acquired, that a man has but to wiſh for them to attain them? How ſtriking is the impiety and abſurdity of your pretenſions and expectations! by indulging which, be aſſured, you will "ſow to the wind, and reap deſtruction." (p. 80.)—The VIth is "On the Imitation of Chriſt;" in which there are ſome ſenſible remarks on the nature of imitation in general, and on the danger of forming partial ideas reſpecting it. The VIIth is "On the Fear of God." The VIIIth, "On the Obſervance of the Sabbath-day." The two next are aſſize ſermons; on the latter of which we gave our opinion when it appeared as a ſeparate publication. The XIth, "On the Prodigal Son," contains ſome extremely judicious and uſeful admonitions reſpecting the education of children. The XIIth, "On the Works of Nature," occupies only ten pages, and is far the ſhorteſt in the collection, though the ſubject was ſurely fruitful, and might well have afforded a more copious harveſt. The XIIIth is "On the Duty of loving our Enemies." The XIVth, "On the relative Duties of Miniſters and Hearers;" and the XVth and laſt, "On the Uſe of Externals in Religion," occaſioned by a painted window having been preſented by Joſeph Scott, Eſq. to the chapel of which Mr. Waters is the curate.

We are glad to ſee a numerous liſt of ſubſcribers; and if (as we truſt is the caſe) the moral endowments of the man are proportioned to the literary talents of the author, he has our beſt hopes for ſucceſs in his profeſſion.

184. *The* Aſiatic *Annual Regiſter; or, A View of the Hiſtory of* Hinduſtân, *and of the Politicks, Commerce, and Literature, of* Aſia, *for the Year* 1799.

"WE propoſed to arrange our Miſcellany under ſix diſtinct heads; namely, a *Hiſtory of Britiſh India*; a *Chronicle of Public Events in Aſia* at large, and a particular Detail of all Civil and Military Tranſactions in India; an *Account of Characters*, both Aſiatic and European, who have been diſtinguiſhed either for their talents or virtues; Narratives of *Voyages and Travels*; *Miſcellaneous Eſſays* on the Arts, Sciences, and general Literature, of Aſia; and, laſtly, an *Account of all the beſt Publications* on Aſiatic Affairs, with Remarks upon them. It will be found that in ſubſtance, though not exactly in form, we have faithfully followed up this plan.

"Anxious that our firſt article ſhould be as complete in itſelf, and as uſeful to the publick, as we were capable of making it, we have commenced our *Hiſtory* with a View of the Indian Empire, from the earlieſt Ages to the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century of the Chriſtian Æra, comprifing an Account of the Civil and Religious Syſtem, the Arts and Sciences, of the Hindûs, together with a Relation of ſuch Parts of their authentic Hiſtory as we have been able to ſeparate from the popular Fables in which the whole of it is involved, and a connected Narrative of the

the Muſſulman Conqueſts, as well as of the Riſe and Progreſs of their Dominions, in Hinduſtân. Conſidering an hiſtorical account of theſe important ſubjects as the true baſis of a Hiſtory of the Britiſh Empire in the Eaſt, we have aimed at the utmoſt accuracy; for, the ſtrength and permanency of the ſuperſtructure muſt, in a great meaſure, depend on the groundwork on which it is raiſed: without a competent knowledge of theſe ſubjects, it would be the height of preſumption to write a Hiſtory of Britiſh India; and, without an adequate notion of them, no reader, who is not converſant in Aſiatic politicks, could poſſibly underſtand it. The view which we have taken will, we truſt, render the characters, political ſentiments, and civil hiſtories, of the Hindûs and Indian Muſſulmans, familiar to every reader, and thereby enable him to form a correct judgement of the conduct of the Engliſh, in their wars and negotiations with the Princes of India, which it has been but too much the faſhion to decry.

"It was our intention to have brought down our Hiſtory, in this volume, to the year 1708, when the Incorporated Union of the *Old* and *New Eaſt India Companies* was confirmed by Parliament; but the various and important political occurrences of the preſent year, together with the voluminous State Papers relative to them, have increaſed our volume to ſo great a ſize that we thought it requiſite to ſet aſide that portion of the early Hiſtory of the Company, and their firſt eſtabliſhments in India, in order to make way for matter not only more curious in itſelf, but more immediately intereſting to the feelings of the publick.

"In the *Chronicle* it will be found we have regiſtered every public event in Aſia, during the period of time which we have embraced, and have given particular details of the political and commercial affairs of the Britiſh Empire, as well as of the other nations in India. But, after much mature conſideration, we have deemed it adviſeable to poſtpone, until next year, our *General View of Aſiatic Politicks*; as well from the recent events in India being far too momentous to be treated in a curſory manner, as from our own inability to view them with that calmneſs and impartiality eſſential to the nature of our work. We ſhould, indeed, have but little to boaſt of as Engliſhmen if, amidſt the firſt burſts of joy which the magnanimous actions of our councils and the glorious atchievements of our arms have diffuſed around us, we could abſtract our minds from thoſe generous emotions which they naturally excite in every patriotic boſom, and which, therefore, it is the duty of the politician to encourage rather than reſtrain.

"In the other parts of the Chronicle, our original promiſe has, in every particular, been ſtrictly fulfilled; though we are perfectly aware, that, in our arrangement of the materials, there is yet much to improve. To the Chronicle we have added a *Supplement*, containing many curious papers reſpecting Tippoo Sultaun, together with ſeveral articles of intelligence, received by the laſt diſpatches from India.

"With a view to preſerve due order and perſpicuity, we have formed a diſtinct department of *State Papers*, of the *Proceedings in Parliament* relative to the Affairs of India, and of the regular ſeries of the *Debates at the India Houſe*; to which we have ſubjoined a copious *Supplement*, containing the whole of the official documents relative to the conqueſt of Myſore, and the ſubſequent partition of that kingdom.

"Reſpecting our *Biographical Accounts*, we ſhall not offer any remarks, as they require no elucidation; nor, we truſt, any apology. We have aſſiduouſly endeavoured to render them as entertaining as poſſible; and we have ſome reaſon to hope that our endeavours ſhall not have been exerted in vain.

"Under the head of *Miſcellaneous Tracts*, we have found it more commodious to place *Narratives of Voyages and Travels*, than in a ſeparate department; and we have ſelected, for this part of our work, a great variety of articles, no leſs new than inſtructive to the generality of our readers in this country, and amuſing to Orientaliſts, from their being brought forward in an agreeable, at leaſt, if not in an elegant attire.

"Our *Account of Books* has not been executed on ſo extenſive a ſcale as we intended, owing to the preſſure of ſo much important matter in ſome of the other departments of our work; but we have endeavoured to do juſtice to the various merits of the different authors, and to collect, into one point of view, much of the inſtructive entertainment which their writings contain.

"Such is the manner in which we have executed our work; and it is our good fortune to introduce it to the publick at a new epoch in the Hiſtory of Britiſh India. The brilliant proſpect which that invaluable country now preſents, under the wiſe and auſpicious adminiſtration of the Noble Marquis who preſides over it, while it excites the admiration and envy of ſurrounding nations, cannot but afford the moſt ſolid ſatisfaction to every Britiſh heart. We there behold, under the mild and juſt Government of Britain, an antient and highly-cultivated people reſtored to the full enjoyment of their religious and civil rights, after having endured, for ſeven centuries, the moſt inexorable tyranny recorded in the annals of mankind: we behold

hold the useful industry of that people exerted, not less for their own benefit than for that of their rulers; and, instead of being wasted in the support of unprincipled and destructive wars, is nourished in the bosom of Commerce, to secure the peace and happiness of nations: and, above all, we behold the immeasurable resources of the most fertile region in the world at the command of the British Legislature, and employed, by the consummate wisdom and enlightened policy of the great Statesman who administers the affairs of India, at once to increase the wealth, and maintain the freedom, of Britain.

"To make our countrymen familiarly acquainted with those important affairs, is our peculiar province; and, if we shall be found to merit a continuance of that patronage which we have already received, neither time, diligence, nor expence, shall be spared to render our labours satisfactory and beneficial to the publick." *Preface.*

We could have wished for a more full detail of the two reductions of Seringapatam, which, being most recent, are most interesting points of our Asiatic history. A short list of the army, navy, civil, military, and other officers in India, would also have been acceptable, the register of these not being in every one's hands. But, when we look at the size of the Asiatic Annual Register, we must be satisfied.

(To be continued.)

18. *The History and Antiquities of* Tewkesbury. *By* W. Dyde. *The Second Edition, with considerable Additions and Corrections.*

THE former edition of this well-digested little work was mentioned in our vol. LXI. p. 53, with the commendation it deserved. The present edition is considerably improved; and we have particular pleasure in transcribing the grateful and modest preface of the author:

"When success stimulates to new exertions, and gratitude displays itself in a solicitude to please, the publick, it is hoped, will allow that favour has not been misplaced, or encouragement thrown away. Animated by the recollection of past approbation to attempt farther improvements, the editor of this little volume has new-modeled and extended his subject-matter under almost every head. With respect to the additional engravings, it is presumed they will be found illustrative as well as ornamental, and prove acceptable to the generality of his readers. On the whole, he indulges the pleasing expectation that the utility of his work will not be solely confined to the place for which it was originally intended. What is local is often of general import; and, if he has the satisfaction to find, that, by his endeavour to illustrate a small part of our national antiquities, he has prompted others, of superior talents, to produce similar works, where the field lies open for enquiry and investigation, he will think that his labours have not been quite in vain. Indeed, that labour cannot be in vain, which has given him an opportunity of shewing his zeal in favour of a town which has conferred upon him the honour of a patronage far beyond his humble merits, or even his most sanguine expectations."

A brief description of the town will furnish a specimen of the work:

"Tewkesbury lies in the hundred to which it gives name, in the county of Gloucester; about ten miles from that city; fifteen from Worcester, and one hundred and three miles from London; in the direct road from Bristol to Birmingham. It is pleasantly situated in a most delightful and fertile vale, which affords luxuriant crops of grain and fruits, as well as rich pasturage for cattle and sheep. Like another Eden, it is watered by four rivers: the Severn and the Avon, at the confluence of which it stands; and two smaller streams—the Carron and the Swilgate. This irriguous situation exposes it to annoyance from great and rapid floods, when, the overcharged streams intermingling, mutually impede each other's course; but the fertility they diffuse, and the intercourse they promote by navigation, amply compensate for this local inconvenience. The Severn and Avon are adapted for vessels of considerable burthen; while their tributary streams, the Carron and the Swilgate, add to the general amenity and fertilization of the spot."

Foreign Literary Intelligence.

Two volumes of Professor Heyne's HOMER, containing the first six books of the Iliad, are printed, and were to be published at the last LEIPZIG fair.

The booksellers Sepp, at AMSTERDAM, have undertaken to publish a *Flora Batavia*, containing all the indigenous plants of the Batavian Republick, drawn and coloured from Nature, with descriptions.

Lavater has published a history of his own deportation, and of the system of deportation, containing many facts before unknown to the publick. We hope this will soon appear in an English dress.

Two German translations of Mr. Park's

Park's Travels have appeared at Hamburgh and Berlin.

Egyptian Researches.

The French Literati in Egypt have been employed, with great activity, in several enquiries on subjects which have hitherto been but obscurely treated by the writers of voyages. In the 62d number of the news-paper published at Cairo, intituled, the *Courier de l'Egypte*, we find some account of the result of their investigations. The nature of their researches will appear from the following extract:

"We some time ago mentioned some ruins which are at the Western extremity of the Lake, called *Birket Keroun*. Some time after, Citizens Bertre and Jourard, geographical engineers, and other members of the Committee of Sciences and Arts, Citizens Castex, Rozieres, and Depuis, made two journies into that part of the Lybian Desart. The accommodations which Gen. Zayouchek was eager to procure them enabled them to explore a great part of this Lake, and to take an accurate survey of the ruins which are to the West of it. They took draughts of the places, elevations, and ornaments of *Kadr Keroun*, which Paul Lucas has strangely disfigured, and of which Pococke has given a vague and incomplete description. This monument, which the first of these travellers has supposed to be the Labyrinth, and where he pretends to have found a great number of chambers, all inlaid with marble, is nothing but an Egyptian temple, built of calcareous stone, and the dimensions of which are 88 feet by 58. Before it is a portico, supported by two columns; and its lower story consists only of fifteen apartments, eleven of which are very small, and of which the most remarkable appears to have been allotted for delivering the Oracles. A complete description of it, with designs, has been published in the "Collection of the Antiquities of Egypt." As to *Birket Keroun*, its greatest extent is about fifteen leagues, and its circumference twenty-nine. Its geographical position corresponds with that which the Antients have assigned to Mœris; and Citizen Jourard proposes to prove, in the article upon the temple just spoken of, that *Birket Keroun* is the remains of that famous Lake to which modern travellers and geographers have assigned so different a situation.

"Citizens Bozieres, Rouyere, and Regnault, are employed in making researches relative to the chemical arts in Egypt; they principally confine themselves to those which, having been known to the antient Egyptians, are preserved to the present time among the modern Egyptians; such as the manufacture of sal ammoniac, the art of hatching birds by means of artificial heat, &c.—They have collected and examined the documents which exist respecting the metallurgic and manufacturing arts of the Antients. The nature of the antient picture-works, of their different coverings, the glasses, the enamels, the pastes, of which the idols are framed, which are found in the Egyptian ruins, have been examined, and seven already, in part, subjected to an exact analysis. The cements, the mortars, the plasters, and the colours which still adorn the Egyptian temples and buildings, will be examined in the same manner. The embalming of the mummies of men, and of different animals, which must now form one of the principal points of our knowledge of the customs and religious ceremonies of the Egyptians, has been observed and described much in detail. The nature of the substances employed in embalming has been verified by the means which are furnished by analysation. Every thing which can tend to make known the state and the knowledge and practice of the Egyptians in this respect has been carefully collected. They have also had it for their object, in describing the chemical arts of modern Egypt, to shew what is the actual state of these arts, and to give an exact account of the state of this branch of knowledge in the country which seems first to have given it birth. In the mean time, though, in undertaking this work, they have had principally in view the collection of interesting materials for the history of the arts, they have often met with particular practices, which, were they known in our manufactories, might tend to modify some processes in an advantageous manner. These different points have been examined with superior attention; and, the documents concerning them having been taken separately, their comparison, one with another, has furnished the means of securing exactness. Accurate designs, relative to each of these objects, have been taken upon the spot."

Mr. Debrett advertises a translation of this soon to be published, of which we shall give the earliest account.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

C. P. L. requests an account, and, if possible, a sketch, of the venerable Castle at Kilkenny, the seat of the Earls, afterwards Dukes, of Ormond, and celebrated as the residence of the great Duke of Ormond, after his retirement from public life.

Philalethes is anticipated in his Remarks by Two Correspondents, pp. 834, 835.—The Portrait of William Dakin in our next; with Ausonius; J. J. Brayfield; D.; W. H.; T. P.; Inspector; A Lover of Psalmody; &c. &c. &c.

To RICHARD WESTALL, Esq.

ON HIS BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS IN THIS YEAR'S EXHIBITION.

By Mr. MAURICE.

O THOU, from whose energic pencil flows
All that in science charms, or nature glows!
Westall, from one who burns with kindred fires,
Accept the verse thy matchless art inspires.
True Genius, lighted at the solar ray *,
O'er the bright canvas pours a second day:
Collected in one strong effulgent stream,
On thine the *rainbow's* vivid glories beam!
The richest tints that ever deck'd the sky,
The sweetest flowers that ever charm'd the eye,
Fruits lovelier far than, in the tropic blaze,
Drink deep the ardent sun's maturing rays,
Breathe in thy master pencil's brilliant lines,
Where all the fire of genuine genius shines;
No brighter *bower* have Eastern climes survey'd,
Nor lovelier beauty in its fragrant shade.
Th' historic Muse † unfolds her awful page,
Sublimely bold the pictur'd passions rage:
The royal dame in Alfred's infant soul
Bids the hot tide of kindling valour roll;
And while her lips, in high heroic verse,
His martial ancestors' proud deeds rehearse,
See in his dauntless ardent looks confess'd
The storm that agitates his boiling breast;
The lightnings from his brilliant eye that break,
The crimson flush revenge and glory wake.
On fire, his soul drinks in the wond'rous tale,
He seems already cloth'd in radiant mail;
He grasps the pond'rous spear, the blazon'd shield, [field.
And stalks triumphant o'er th' ensanguin'd
Darken'd with crimes ‡, and bath'd in royal blood, [flood;
That round him flows a mighty crimson
For what new victim to his boundless lust
Of tyrant sway does ravening Richard thirst?
Too well those tear-swoln eyes, *Imperial Fair*, [clare;
The fears that shake thy inmost soul de-
Too well those features, with distraction wild,
While to thy bosom clings the *martyr child!*
Oh! from that hallow'd shrine, where angels bend,
And with expanded wings the place defend,
Let not thy charge those holy ruffians tear,
And to the grim devouring tiger bear.—
She yields,—the ruthless harpies seize their prey, [vey;
To dungeon glooms his tender limbs con-
His screams resound o'er Thames' affrighted wave,
And in its bed he finds a wat'ry grave.
From scenes of blood *, where brooding horror reigns, [plains,
The Muse enraptur'd seeks the distant
Where Health and Peace with village-swains reside, [glide.
And sweet the hours in rural pastimes
Again thy pencil wakes the *vivid dies*,
In all her charms bids vernal Nature rise;
Again the flowers their golden hue resume;
Again the fruits with purple radiance bloom;
Again the woods, the vales, the mountains, glow, [flow!
And Rubens' rainbow-tints unbounded
What bold expressive lines,—what manly grace,
Adorn that honest peasant's ruddy face,
Who, half-exhausted thro' the sultry day,
In the mild light of Phœbus' setting ray,
Exulting, to his homely cot returns,
While all the father in his bosom burns!
What heart-felt joys his blooming consort fill,
His lovely babe what infant raptures thrill,
As, gazing on the mother's rustic charms,
Round the dear child he glues his clasping arms! [or line,
Through Nature's bounds, beneath the pole
Wherever oceans roll or planets shine,
No nobler object views applauding Jove,
More pure, more dignify'd, than *wedded love*;
And yonder cot more solid joy displays
Than palaces which gold and gems emblaze!
This tribute, Westall, to thy *vary'd* powers,
To Genius that so *early*—nobly—towers,
Is Britain's voice;—and all, who feel its flame,
Gaze with delight, and glory in thy fame.

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* No. 162. The bower of Pan, as described by Milton.

† No. 423. Queen Judith reciting to Alfred the Great, when a child, the songs of the bards, describing the heroic deeds of his ancestors.

‡ No. 429. Cardinal Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Rotherham, Archbishop of York, endeavouring to persuade the queen, Elizabeth Grey, to suffer her son, the Duke of York, to leave the sanctuary of Westminster, whither she had fled with her family from the power of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

A PARAPHRASE ON THE XIIITH CHAPTER OF CORINTHIANS.

WHAT tho' I boast the ways of Heav'n to scan
In all the tongues and eloquence of man,
Or could I modulate with lips of fire
In strains which list'ning angels might admire,
Did Science her mysterious page unrol,
And with sublimer truths enlarge my soul,

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* No. 67. The peasant's return to his family in the evening.

Did

Did prophecy, in one expanſe of light,
Lay all the future open to my ſight;
What tho' my faith all miracles diſplay,
Bid plains aſcend, and mountains melt away,
Rocks at my fiat into Ocean hurl'd,
And earthquakes break the order of the world;
Or could I guide the chariot of the ſun,
In other orbits bid the planets run,
Nature convuls'd a diff'rent aſpect wear,
Confound the ſeaſons, and invert the year;
Yet did not Charity its aid beſtow,
Inſpire my voice, and in my boſom glow,
Tho', with the muſick of an angel's tongue,
Perſuaſion on my lips enamour'd hung,
My faireſt eloquence ſhould ſcarce ſurpaſs
The tinkling cymbal, or the ſounding braſs,
Faith, Science, Prophecy, ſhould all expire,
Nor leave one ſpark to wake the dying fire.
What tho' I conſecrate my goods to bleſs
And ſuccour patient merit in diſtreſs,
Afflicted Virtue of her tears beguile,
And bid the face of Sorrow wear a ſmile;
Or could I, with the glorious three ally'd,
The fiery furnace unappall'd deride;
Yet, did not Charity poſſeſs my ſoul,
And all its pow'rs and faculties controul,
My moſt heroic fortitude were vain,
Patience of evil, and contempt of pain,
My gifts and alms the wretched to befriend,
In weakneſs would begin, in weakneſs end.
Hail! brighteſt attribute of God above;
Hail! pureſt eſſence of celeſtial love;
Hail! ſacred fountain of each bliſs below,
Whoſe ſtreams in ſympathy unbounded flow! [pow'r,
'Tis thine, fair Charity, with lenient
To ſoothe diſtreſs, and chear the gloomy hour;
To reconcile the dire embitter'd foe,
And bid the heart of gall with friendſhip glow;
To ſmooth the rugged paths of thorny life,
And ſtill the voice of diſſonance and ſtrife.
Abaſh'd, the Vices at thy preſence fly,
Nor ſtand the awful menace of that eye;
Hate, Envy, with Revenge, in anguiſh bleed,
And all the Virtues in their room ſucceed.
Attemper'd to the bloom of virgin grace,
See modeſt innocence adorn that face!
To failings mild, to merit ever true,
See Candour each ungen'rous thought ſubdue!
See Patience ſmiling in ſevereſt grief;
See tender Pity ſtretching forth relief;
See meek Forbearance bleſs the hoſtile mind;
See Faith and Hope in ev'ry ſtate reſign'd!
Happy! to whom indulgent Heaven may
In ſuch ſociety as this to live; [give
Happy! while erring mortals blindly ſtray,
And Vice in league with Folly leads the way,
Aloof from danger, and from toil ſecure,
To view the ſordid cares the reſt endure!
No ſtorms of adverſe fate diſturb his reſt,
No guſts of paſſion agitate his breaſt,
But, placid as the face of ſummer ſeas,
When fann'd and ſoften'd by the falling breeze,
Calmly the current of his days ſhall glide,
Nor ſink with abject fear, nor ſwell with pride.
The child, in reaſon weak, in paſſion ſtrong,
Pleas'd with a toy, a rattle, or a ſong,
With fickle humour, and with ſpleen oppreſs'd, [ſeſs'd.
For trifles ſighs, and loaths them when poſ-
Youth, thoughtleſs, raſh, impatient of conPleaſure the only object of his ſoul, [troul,
With random ſteps in vice and folly ſtrays,
Yet ſpurns the baubles of his infant days.
But man, aſham'd of childhood and of youth,
With nobler faculties aſpires at truth;
Borne on the wings of airy Fancy, flies,
While Reaſon guides his paſſion, thro' the ſkies:
Now bold inveſtigates all Nature's laws,
Proud to explore the Univerſal Cauſe;
With chymic art, and analyzing pow'r,
Now proves the virtues of the plant and flow'r;
The min'ral, ore, or foſſil, now ſurveys;
Till loſt in thought and Error's gloomy maze,
Each charm by vague hypotheſis ſupply'd,
Each want of proof by vanity or pride;
To doubt is ſtill the part of all below,
Where raſh concluſions from conjecture flow. [glaſs,
Thus, darkly ſeen through microſcopic
The crowded objects in confuſion paſs,
Or float uncertain in the dazzling ſky,
Or, too minute, perplex the aching eye.
But time theſe feeble lights ſhall ſoon betray,
Abſorb'd in ſplendour of eternal day.
Then tongues ſhall ceaſe, and prophecy ſhall fail,
The trite ſuggeſtions of an idle tale,
Knowledge unbuild its viſionary ſcheme,
Fleet as the baſeleſs fabrick of a dream.
Then Hope and Faith no longer ſhall be croſt,
In full enjoyment of their wiſhes loſt.
But thou, fair Charity, with happier doom,
Shalt ſpread and flouriſh in immortal bloom,
In Heav'n's bright empyrean ever live,
And endleſs bliſs receive, and endleſs give.

A HOT DAY.

WRITTEN IN A HOT NIGHT.

WHAT a plague 's a ſummer break-faſt,
Eat whate'er you will! [faſt,
Bread and butter's a naſty thing;
Toaſt is naſtier ſtill.

Then how to paſs the time away
Till dinner—there 's the doubt;
You 're hot if you ſtay *in* the houſe,
You 're hot if you go *out*.

When dinner comes, Lord help us all!
Such frying, ſuch a ſtew;

You

You 're hot if you don't touch a bit,
You 're hotter if you do.

Then after dinner what to do;
No knowing where to move:
The gentlemen are hot below,
The ladies hot above.

And now the kettle comes again;
That 's not the way to cool one:
Tea makes an empty ſtomach hot,
And hotter ſtill a full one.

But then an ev'ning walk 's the thing—
Not if you 're hot before—
The man who ſweats when he ſits ſtill,
Will, when he moves, ſweat more.

Well, now the ſupper 's come—and come
To make bad worſe, I wot;
For ſupper, while it heats the cool,
Will never cool the hot.

And bed, which cheers the cold man's heart,
Helps not the hot a pin;
For he who ſweats when out of bed,
Sweats ten times more when in.

VERSICULI IN FELEM DILECTAM, DURANTE MORBO GRAVI COMPOSITI, CUM NIHIL POTIUS AGERE POTUERINT. 12 *Calend. Mart.* 1800.

CHARA Miauline*, virgo pulcherrima, ſalve!
Seu Felis gaudes nomine, ſive Cati.
Huc ades, et Domino profer ſolatia; nam tu
Mille vafras artes, ludicra mille, tenes.
Quis formam egregiam referat, vultumque venuſtum,
Ornatamque pilo multicolore cutem?
Lubrica nunc flectis lento ſinuamine corpus;
Albentes aperis nunc ſpecioſa ſinus.
Si pluma incerto volitet, vel chartula, vento,
Feſtivo occurrens ludis inepta pede.
Nunc caudam inſequeris, refugiſque, iterumque laceſſis,
Et ſaltu inveheris circuituque vago.
Quicquid agis mire componit gratia euntem,
Ac veluti ad numeros membra decora moves.
Mox ſubito tranquilla ſedes, nugiſque relictis,
Connives pulchris cæſia luminibus.
Divino, atque alto, veluti devincta ſopore,
Egregie ſpeciem jam meditantis habes.
Ergo ubi te immotam video, curiſque ſepultam,
Magnum aliquid vaſtâ volvere mente reor.
Trés animas mater tribuit Ferronia nato;
Verum animas perhibent tecum habitare novem.
Crediderim has inter mentem ſupereſſe Catonis,
Aut quam in ſe magnus ſenſit ineſſe Plato,
Vultum adeo ſapientis habes: ſtudioque profundo
Immerſa ad cœlum lumina fixa tenes.
Huc te olim Parcæ ducent, ſedemque beatam,
Poſt obitum nonum; Cypria Diva dabit.
Sancta tuos Proavos coluit Memphitica proles;
Et patrios inter conſtituere Deos.
Quin Aviam mirâ notam gravitate Grimalkin
Dicitur in cœlum tranſpoſuiſſe Venus.
Hic Jovis in genibus dormit, Junonis et ulnis;
Et placidâ Pallas mulcet amica manu.
Tuque aderis matura, ubi rite expleveris annos:
Cumque datur ſuperos inter habere locum,
Nil timeas: non te lædet Jovis ales aduncus,
Non Canis* afficiet, dira vel Hydra, malo.
Sin metus inciderit, Veneris ſub veſte pudicâ
(Si Dea non nuda eſt) tuta latere potes.
Cœleſtes etiam mures venabere paſſim;
Quos alit innumeros ſacra Cloaca Jovis.
Privatam hanc ſedem Divæ cum mane frequentant
Certatim ante oculos ludere mille vident.
Prædа tibi hi fient omnes: non auferet unum
Scopa Cloacinæ, muſcipulæve dolum.
Heus! aliquis clamat: quis credat in æthere mures?
Non ego, ſi ſummus Jupiter auctor ait.
Attamen in Sphæ â videas Leporemque, Lupumque, Bovem.
Et Volucrem, et Piſces, cumque Leone
Improbe, quid prohibet mures exiſtere ibidem?
Et ſi ſint mures, quid vetat eſſe Catum?

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* Miauline, nomen a nativâ Felis voce Miau, vel Miou, formatum, quodque etiam apud Cervantes occurrit.

ELEGIAC LINES

ON THE DEATH OF

MISS MARY FRANKLIN, OF SPILSBY.

SHE 's gone! the loveliest of her ſex is doom'd,
In the cold arms of Death to lie entomb'd!
Ah! cruel tyrant! could not each fond charm
Soften thy ſtony heart, thy rage diſarm?
Could not her virtues, countleſs as the ſand,
Her ſentence change, or ſtop thy ſavage hand?
Could not a father's tears, a mother's woe,
Or filial anguiſh, cauſe thee to forego
Thy guiltleſs prey? Could not her friends' diſtreſs
(For ſuch were all mankind) thy mind impreſs
With pity! No! regardleſs of their ſighs,
The blow is aim'd, and beauteous Franklin dies.
Yet, matchleſs Goodneſs! tho' retir'd to reſt,
Thy ſpirit 's fled, and number'd with the bleſt;
Still ſhall my mind each ſmile, each winning grace, trace
With care retain, each opening beauty
And dwell with rapture on thy angel face.

---

* Canis Sirius.

Yet

Yet why, my Heart, for Mary should'ſt thou grieve,
Since innocents like her with angels live;
In glory clad, eternal praiſes ſing [King?
To man's Creator, Saviour, Judge, and
Ah! tho' thus happy in thy Saviour's love,
Tho' now partaker of the light above
Thou reign'ſt (pure and unſpotted as the dove);
Yet let my heart, oppreſs'd with ſorrow, heave
One tributary ſigh o'er Mary's grave,
With tears unfeign'd bedew her ſilent urn,
Think on her life, and modulate my own.

T. Mills, *Grantham.*

LINES, RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE FRIENDS OF THE REV. JAMES WILKINSON,

Forty-ſix Years Vicar of Sheffield, *and Thirty-eight Years one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Weſt and North Riding of the County of* York, *on the Celebration of his Birth-day*, Aug. 5, 1800.

HOW oft at ſeventy years* we ſcan
The common lot and date of man!
How oft his honours fade before,
And worth and wiſdom ſeam no more!
But he, whoſe birth we celebrate,
In goodneſs as in labours great,
Sees rolling years increaſe his fame,
And willing thouſands bleſs his name.
Thus, like the ſun, to him is giv'n
More luſtre as he mounts to Heav'n.
O may we long his preſence ſhare,
And joy in his paternal care,
Till peace and glory cloſe his days,
And he attain eternal praiſe!

E. G.

ELEGIAC STANZAS TO THE MEMORY OF DOUGLAS, LATE DUKE OF HAMILTON.

By Mrs. Major Henry Bayley.

WHAT is that honour which the wiſe eſteem, [ſlour ſighs?
For which e'en Virtue weeps, and Va-
Lo! all they aſk, or great or glorious deem,
In youthful Hamilton extended lies!
Yet one, who read full well his ſervid breaſt, [his bier,
Snatches a wild wood wreath to ſtrew
On which, perchance, Affection's eye may reſt, [tear.
While rapt attention ſtills the fruſtleſs
Inſatiate Death! amid thy wide domain,
Where myriads wait thy final dread decree,
Where palſy'd age, and penury, and pain,
Sigh for their opiate draught to ſet them free; [bow'r,
Ah! why invade that ſweet, that bliſsful
Which lit'ral Art delighted to adorn,
Where Nature ſmiling, in a laviſh hour,
Exclaim'd in rapture, *Hamilton* is born!
Say, 'mid that bow'r, where Fancy lov'd to dwell,
Did Want or Miſery unheard complain?
Ah! no; an age to come ſhall ſighing tell
'Twas then they aſk'd, and never aſk'd in vain. [dells,
Ah! Douglas! Douglas! round thy tangled
When time has ſwept this wild-wood wreath away, [their ſhells,
The peaſant groupe to thee ſhall ſtrike
And greet thy ſpirit 'mid the realms of day.

Dec. 20, 1799.

* Mr. Wilkinſon's age.

THE DESPONDENT.

Πας εστιν ανθρωπος συμφορη. Herodot.

WHY faint'ſt thou, heart, and think'ſt thy ſhare
Of grief too great for heart to bear?
What human breaſt, ſo free from care,
An inmate holds
That foſters not ſome pang ſevere
Within its folds?
Grief, grief 's the lot of man below;
To common nature common woe.
'Tis nat'ral, as for ſtreams to flow,
Should weep his eye;
'Tis nat'ral, as for winds to blow,
His boſom ſigh.
Yet, ſuch is conſtitution's pow'r,
By ſome the mis'ries of the hour,
And black miſchance, with viſage ſour,
Are dimly ſeen;
Whilſt ſome to mark her threat'ning hour
Are doubly keen.
O blindneſs! better than the eye
That loves its woes to magnify!
O bleſs'd inſenſibility,
That flies its own!
Feelings accurs'd! that miſ'ry ſpy
Where mis'ry 's none.
For, ah! 'tis not a ſlighter ill
Becauſe 'tis made by thoſe that feel.
Who think they hear the thunder's peal
As ſtrongly fear;
And dreams with equal ſuff'ring fill
As truth it were.
Then canſt thou, heart, that buſily,
With dreary Fancy's haggard eye,
Doſt viſionary throngs deſcry
Of heavieſt woe,
Support the ſad reality
That looms thee now?
In ſorrow thou art not alone;
The common lot of man 's to moan.
Comfortleſs thought! Is then to drown
No diſmal death,
Becauſe the crew 's together gone
The waves beneath?

SYMPATHETIC AFFECTION.

YOUR faithful hand does unobſerv'd impart
The ſecret feelings of your tender heart;
And, oh! what bliſs, when each alike is pleas'd, [that 's ſqueez'd
The hand that ſqueezes, and the hand

Dr Willowby.

SOUTH-

SOUTHAMPTON AND REDBRIDGE CANALS.

SOUTHAMPTON'S wiſe ſons found the River ſo large, [a *barge*.
Tho' 'twould carry a *ſhip*, 'twould not carry
But ſoon this defect their ſage noddles ſup-
ply'd, [ſide.
For they cut a ſnug *ditch* to run cloſe by its
Like the man, who, contriving a hole thro' his wall, [t'other ſmall,
To admit his two Cats, the one great,
Where a *great hole* was made for *great Puſs* to paſs thro',
Had a *little hole* cut for his *little Cat* too.

A SONG.

O HOARY Time! thy magic rod
With pow'rful change doth all ſur-
Bids cot aſpire, and palace nod, [prize,
The mountain ſink, the valley riſe.
But more thy wond'rous art is ſhewn
In ſorrow foul to pleaſure turning;
Nor leſs, alas! when years are flown,
Is deareſt pleaſure chang'd to mourning!

Thrice have leaves the beech o'erſpread,
Since at its feet in vain I pin'd:
'Tis ſweet to think what tears I ſhed,
'Tis ſweet, for Chloe now is kind.
Thrice have roſes deck'd the bow'r
Since Chloe in its ſhade relented:
'Tis pain to think how ſweet the hour
When firſt the lovely maid conſented.

Preſent bliſs can ne'er be ſeen;
Paſt and future joys alone
The mind of man is fram'd to ken;
Foreſeen they lure, they grieve us gone.
But late I wept that ſweeteſt hour:
Ah! Damon, equally 'twould grieve thee
The preſent moment to deplore,
Should fortune of thy fair bereave thee.

Time, where'er his flight he wings,
Onward as th' enchanter hies,
Charms of pain and pleaſure flings,
More ſtrong as he more diſtant is.
His charms, who all entreaty ſpurns,
The happy and the hopeleſs equal:
Paſt pleaſure e'er to ſorrow turns,
And grief is pleaſure in the ſequel.

PARAPHRASIS IN MOYSIS CANTICUM.

GLORIAM cœli Domino canamus,
Qui triumphalem referens honorem,
Hoſtium turmas equites equoſque
Obruit undis.

Tu, Deus, nobis columen ſaluſque,
Carminis noſtri decus es refulgens:
Te celebramus, Dominoque ſummo
Templa novamus.

Nomen eſt huic bellipotens Jehova:
Æquoris currum ſepelivit undis,
Merſit aurigam, Phariique regis
Agmina lecta.

Gloriâ ingenti tua dextra pollet:
Dextra, rex cœli, tua fregit hoſtes;
Urit et culmos veluti rebelles
Ira tremenda.

Narium flatu cumulas fluenta,
Pontus erectus velut alta moles,
Quod jubes torpet, requies profundas
Congelat undas.

Perſequar nunc per mare, dixit hoſtis,
Dives ereptis ſpoliis redibo,
Aſſequar ferro profugos, humique
Corpora fundam.

Suſtulit venti rabiem Jehova:
Ut lapis ponti petiere fundum:
Hos hians æquor refugo repente
Gurgite ſorpſit.

Quis, Deus, bello tibi conferendus
Fortis aut ſanctus probitate par ſit
Seu malos terres, facienſve mira
Protegis æquos.

Mens piam gentem tua ſoſpitavit:
Dux et adjutrix regit hanc poteſtas.
Audiet ſed tum populus, gemetque
Obſtupefactus.

Principes Edom attoniti tremiſcent,
Et Moabitas timor occupabit;
Ceu gelu pinguis Chanaan coloni
Corda liqueſcent.

Irruens illos tua vis pavore
Opprimet, donec pia gens tuorum
Tranſeat, tanquam ſilices rigentes
Stant ſine motu.

Cuncta regnabit Dominus per æva:
Fluctibus merſit Pharaonis agmen
At ſuæ genti dedit arefactum
Per freta callem.

Nov. 24, 1799. G. W. H.

TO DELIA,

ON A REPORT THAT SHE WAS TO BE MARRIED TO THE AUTHOR.

WRITTEN OCT. 8, 1799.

SHAME on the world! (offended Delia cry'd) [ride;
Whoſe tales of wonder common ſenſe de-
That frames, that hints, then ſpreads the ready lie, [why;
It knows not wherefore, and it cares not
Whoſe venom'd ſhaft not ſpares the modeſt maid, [ſhade;
Who notice ſhuns, and courts the peaceful
Makes her a ſubject for the breath of Fame,
And finds a Henry for a Delia's name;
Swears the fond youth has long his love confeſt,
And whiſpers Delia wiſhes Henry bleſt!
Shall puniſhment ne'er reach this ruthleſs foe,
That ſports alike with human joy and woe?
Shall nothing curb its peſtilential tongue,
That ſpares, relentleſs, neither old nor young?
Yes, injur'd Delia! vengeance is your own:
The world is tortur'd when the falſehood's known. B.

INTEL-

Admiralty-office, July 26. This Gazette contains a liſt of 96 veſſels captured by the ſhips under Lord Keith, in the Mediterranean, from April 1 to June 14.

Admiralty office, Aug. 2. In this Gazette is inſerted a letter from Capt. Cockburn, of his Majeſty's ſhip Minerva, dated in the Tagus, 29th June, referring to a letter from Capt. R. Middleton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Flora, dated at ſea the 23d of the ſame month, relating his having captured the King of Spain's packet Cortes, pierced for 14 guns, having 4 mounted, and 44 men, which ſhip was of ſuch value, that he "thought it neceſſary to ſee her ſafe off the Bar of Liſbon." It likewiſe contains a letter to Mr. Nepean, from Mr. J. Hocquard, commander of the Hazard private ſhip of war, dated at Jerſey, July 17, ſtating his having captured the Ajax French privateer, of 4 braſs guns, and 23 men; and alſo a letter from Capt. Ferris, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ruby, dated off the Start, July 30, intimating that on the 13th July, lat. 45 N. long. 29 W. he fell in with, and on the 14th captured La Fortune privateer, of Bourdeaux, of 16 long 8-pounders, four long 12lb. and two 36lb. carronades, all braſs, and a complement of 202 men; 24 of whom were on-board the Fame brig from Sierra Leona to London, which ſhe had captured on the 14th. Capt. Ferris adds, that the Fortune is a fine ſhip, and fit for his Majeſty's ſervice.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 9. Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board the Royal George, at ſea, the 4th inſtant.

Sir, I did not think the enterprize of Sir Edward Hamilton, or of Capt. Campbell, could have been rivalled, until I read the incloſed letter from Sir Edward Pellew, relating the deſperate ſervice performed by acting Lieut. Coghlan, of the Viper cutter, on the 29th July, which has filled me with pride and admiration; and, although the circumſtance of his not having completed his time in his Majeſty's navy operates, at preſent, againſt his receiving the reward he is moſt ambitious of obtaining, I am perſuaded the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty will do all in their power to conſole him under his ſevere wounds, and grant him promotion the moment he is in a capacity to receive it. ST. VINCENT.

My Lord, *Impetueux, Palais-road, Aug. 1.*

I have true pleaſure in ſtating to your Lordſhip the good conduct of Lieut. Jeremiah Coghlan, to whom, for former gallant behaviour, you had given an acting commiſſion to command the Viper cutter, from this ſhip. This gallant young man, when watching Port Louis, thought he could ſucceed in boarding ſome of the cutters, or gun-veſſels, which have been moving about the entrance of that harbour, and, for this purpoſe, he entreated a ten-oared cutter from me, with 12 volunteers; and on Tueſday night the 29th inſt. he took this boat, with Mr. Silas H. Paddon, midſhipman, and ſix of his men, making, with himſelf, 20, and accompanied by his own boat, and one from the Amethyſt, he determined upon boarding a gun-brig, mounting 3 long 24-pounders, and 4 6-pounders, full of men, moored with ſprings on her cables, in a naval port of difficult acceſs, within piſtol-ſhot of 3 batteries, ſurrounded by ſeveral armed craft, and not a mile from a 74, and 2 frigates, bearing an Admiral's flag. Undiſmayed by ſuch formidable appearances, the early diſcovery of his approach (for they were at quarters), and the loſt aid of the 2 other boats, he bravely determined to attack alone, and boarded her on the quarter; but unhappily, in the dark, jumping into a trawl-net, hung up to dry, he was pierced through the thigh by a pike, and ſeveral of his men hurt, and all knocked back into the boat. Unchecked in ardour, they hauled the boat further ahead, and again boarded, and maintained againſt 87 men, 16 of whom were ſoldiers, an obſtinate conflict, killing 6, and wounding 20, among whom was every officer belonging to her. His own loſs, 1 killed and 8 wounded; himſelf in two places, Mr. Paddon in ſix. I feel particularly happy in the expected ſafety of all the wounded. He ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of Mr. Paddon, and the whole of his party, many of whom were knocked overboard, and twice beat into the boat, but returned to the charge with unabated courage. I truſt I ſhall ſtand excuſed by your Lordſhip for ſo minute a deſcription, produced by my admiration of the courage, which, hand to hand, gave victory to a handful of brave fellows over four times their number; and of that ſkill which formed, conducted, and effected ſo daring an enterprize. Le Cerbère, commanded by Lieut. de Vaiſſeau, and towed out under a very heavy fire, is given up as a prize by the ſquadron, to mark their admiration, and will not, I know, be the only reward of ſuch bravery; they will receive that protection your Lordſhip ſo liberally accords to all the young men in the ſervice who happily diſtinguiſh themſelves under your command. I incloſe Lieut. Coghlan's letter. EDWARD PELLEW.

Viper cutter, Tueſday morning, 8 o'clock.

Dear Sir, I have ſucceeded in bringing out the gun-brig Le Cerbère, of 3 guns, 24-pounders, and 4 6-pounders, and 87 men, commanded by Lieut. de Vaiſſeau; pray forgive me when I ſay, from under the batteries of Port Louis, and after a moſt deſperate reſiſtance being made, firſt by her, and afterwards by the batteries at both ſides, and a fire from ſome ſmall veſſels which

which lay round her: but nothing that I could expect from a vessel lying in that inactive situation, was equal to the few brave men belonging to your ship, whom I so justly confided in, assisted by 6 men from the cutter, and Mr. Paddon, midshipman, who, I am sorry to say, was wounded in several places, though I hope not mortally. I am sorry to state the loss of one man belonging to the cutter, who was shot through the head, and four of your brave men, with myself, wounded in different parts of the body; the principal one I received was with a pike, which penetrated my left thigh.—Mr. Patteshall in the cutter's small boat, assisted with two midshipmen from the Amethyst in one of their boats. The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, owing to the confusion. J. COGHLAN.

N. B. There are 5 killed, and 21 wounded—some very badly.

A return of killed and wounded.

Viper cutter.—One seamen killed; Lieut. Jeremiah Coghlan, Mr. Silas H. Paddon, midshipman, two seamen, wounded.—*Impetueux.*—Four seamen wounded.—*Total.* One killed, eight wounded.

Admiralty office, Aug. 16. A letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. introduces the following:

Sir, *Uranie, at Sea, July* 28.

Cruizing according to your instructions in his Majesty's ship under my command, I beg leave to adquaint you of my having captured, this day, La Revanche French schooner privateer, mounting 14 6-pounders, with 80 men, belonging to Bayonne; had been out from thence about four months, but last from Vigo, (nineteen days), into which port she had carried three prizes, an English brig called the Marcus, a Portugese ship, and a Spanish brig, prize to the Minerve. G. H. TOWRY.

R. G. Keats, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Boadicea.

Admiralty office, Aug. 23. Letters from Admiral Earl St. Vincent, K. B. dated on-board the Royal George, at Sea, the 11th inst. and from Capt. Keats, dated on-board the Boadicea, at Sea, the 4th, refer to the following:

Sir, *Fisgard, at Sea, Aug.* 3.

I have to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command has captured the following vessels since the 20th of last month: Saint John Baptiste, Spanish lugger (burnt). La Gironde, 16 guns, 141 men, French privateer. L'Alerte, 14 guns, 84 men, French privateer. The Joseph, an English South Sea ship, prize to the Minerve French privateer. It will, I am sure, give you particular satisfaction to find La Gironde one of the number, as she has long been an active and successful cruizer against the commerce of our country, and was now returning to port with 53 English prisoners taken in the vessels hereafter specified. L'Alerte is only six days from Bourdeaux, and was fitted purposely to cruize for the homeward-bound West-India convoy. T. B. MARTIN.

R. G. Keats, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's ship Boadicea.

List of vessels captured by La Gironde, French privateer brig:—

Swan sloop, Andrew Miller, master, from Oporto, laden with wine. Countess of Lauderdale, Thomas Bennett, master, from Demerary, laden with sugar and cotton. Active brig, Benjamin Tucker, master, from Bermuda, laden with sugar and cotton. Young William, Charles Bacon, master, from the South Seas, laden with oil, &c.

Copy of a letter from Capt. John Wright, Commander of his Majesty's sloop Wolverene, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated at St. Marcou, Aug. 9.

Sir, This morning having been informed by Capt. Price, that some part of the enemy's convoy, consisting of two large sloops, were attempting to make their escape from the mouth of the river Isigny, and proceeding along shore to the Eastward, I lost no time in giving chace, having in company the Sparkler and Force gun-brigs. The enemy, finding themselves so hard pressed, and no probability of escape, run themselves on-shore in the Bay of Grand Camp, commanded on both sides of the entrance by heavy batteries, which I attacked for near an hour, and was ably assisted by Lieut. Stephens, of the Sparkler, and Lieutenant Tokely, of the Force, covering Lieutenant Gregory of the Wolverene, with the cutter and jolly boat with a party of marines, who gallantly boarded the largest vessel, under the fire of 3 field-pieces, and near 200 men with musquetry, within half-pistol-shot of the shore, and set her on fire, and otherwise disabled her. The other was so completely shot through as to stop her further proceedings. I am happy to have it in my power to inform their Lordships, that neither the vessels nor men suffered any thing, excepting three of the Wolverene's, who were a good deal burnt, on-board the sloop, by an explosion of gunpowder. The enemy lost four men killed on the beach. JOHN WRIGHT.

Copy of a letter from Captain Durham, of his Majesty's ship Anson, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Gibraltar, June 27*th.*

Sir, This morning, at daylight, I discovered a large convoy, between forty and fifty sail, of different descriptions, in the Straits of Gibraltar. I immediately got under weigh, and gave chace. On our approach they got under the batteries, where they were covered by 25 gun-boats, who, together with the forts, very much annoyed us; notwithstanding, with the assistance of two Gibraltar row-boats, we captured eight, one of which was afterwards retaken; they proved to be Spaniards, bound from Malaga to Cadiz. I have the satisfaction

tion to inform their Lordships, that I have this moment returned to my anchorage with the prizes. I feel much obliged to Capt. Hay, of the Constance, for his disposition of the armed boats, which, had it been calm, would have rendered our success much more complete. P. C. DURHAM.

Copy of another letter from Capt. Durham, of his Majesty's ship Aetna, to Evan Nepean, Esq dated Gibraltar, June 30.

Sir, I have great satisfaction to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that last night I had an opportunity of cutting off two of the Spanish gun-boats (the Gibraltar and Salvador) who had been, for several days, a very great annoyance to my convoy; they are fine vessels, commanded by King's officers, mounting two 18-pounders in the bow, and 8 guns of different dimensions, manned with 60 men; they defended themselves very gallantly, and, I am afraid, have lost a number of men. P. C. DURHAM.

Admiralty office, Aug. 30. Letter from Capt. Mudge, Commander of the Fly, to Mr. Nepean, dated Guernsey Roads, 24th inst.

Sir, The heavy gales from the N. N. E. to N. N. W. obliged me to quit the coast of Cherbourg, and, with much difficulty, cleared La Hogue, off which place I captured the Trompeur French cutter-privateer; had been from Cherbourg two days, and had taken nothing. ZACHARY MUDGE.

Downing Street, Sept. 6. The following dispatch has been this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, from Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney, Bart. dated on-board his Majesty's ship Renown, at Sea, August 27.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that the fleet, on-board of which the troops under my command were embarked, arrived before the Harbour of Ferrol on the 25th inst. I determined immediately to make a landing, with a view, if practicable, to attempt the town of Ferrol; being certain, if I found either the strength of the place, or the force of the enemy, too great to justify an attack, that in the landing there was no considerable risk. The disembarkation was effected, without opposition, in a small bay near Cape Prior; the Reserve, followed by the other troops as they landed, immediately ascended a ridge of hills adjoining the bay: just as they had gained the summit, the Rifle Corps fell in with a party of the enemy, which they drove back. I have to regret that Lieut.-Col. Stewart, who commanded this corps, was wounded on the occasion. At day-break, the following morning, a considerable body of the enemy was driven back by Major General the Earl of Cavan's brigade, supported by some other troops, so that we remained in complete possession of the heights which overlooked the town and harbour of Ferrol; but, from the nature of the ground, which is steep and rocky, unfortunately this service could not be performed without loss: the 1st battalion of the 52d regiment had the principal share in this action. The enemy lost about 100 men killed and wounded, and 30 or 40 prisoners. I had now an opportunity of observing minutely the situation of the place, and of forming, from the reports of prisoners, an idea of the strength of the enemy; when, comparing the difficulties which presented themselves, and the risk attendant on failure on one hand, with the prospect of success, and the advantages to be derived from it, on the other, I came to the determination of re-embarking the troops, in order to proceed, without delay, on my farther destination. The embarkation was effected, the same evening, in perfect order, and without loss of any kind. The spirit and alacrity shewn by the troops merit every commendation; and, if circumstances had admitted of their being led against the enemy, I should have had every reason to expect success. I am under the greatest obligations to the Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, and the officers of the navy, for the judicious arrangements made for the landing and re-embarkation of the troops, and the activity with which they were put in execution. The immediate direction of this service was intrusted to Sir Edward Pellew, who performed it in a manner highly creditable to himself, and advantageous to the service. JAMES PULTENEY.

Return of killed and wounded of the troops landed at Ellaya de Dominos, Aug. 25, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney, Bart. off Ferrol, August 27.

Royals, 2d battalion. 1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.—23d regiment. 3 rank and file wounded.—29th ditto, 2d battalion. 2 rank and file wounded.—54th ditto, 2d battalion. 1 rank and file wounded.—52d ditto, 1st battalion. 9 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 37 rank and file, wounded.—52 ditto, 2d battalion. 2 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.—63d ditto. 4 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.—Rifle Corps. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 8 rank and file, wounded.—79th regiment. 2 Serjeants, 2 rank and file, wounded.—Total. 16 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 1 drummer, 59 rank and file, wounded.—Capt. Torrens, of the 1st battalion, 52d regiment, dead of his wounds.—Hon. Lieut.-Col. Stewart, of the 67th regiment, Capt. Hamilton, of the 27th regiment, Capt. Trevers, of the 79th regiment, Lieut. Edmonston, of the 2d battalion Royals, (attached to the Rifle Corps), wounded.

J. PULTENEY, Lieutenant-General.
L. Z. VASSALL, Dep. Adj.-General.

Admiralty-

Admiralty-office, Sept. 6. Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Ushant, September 2.

Sir, For the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I inclose a letter this moment received from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, of his Majesty's ship Renown, and another from Captain Keats, of his Majesty's ship Boadicea. St. VINCENT.

Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, K B to Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent, K B. dated Renown, Bay of Playa de Dominos, August 27.

My Lord, I beg leave to inform you that the squadron and convoy under my command arrived off this bay on the 25th inst. without having fell-in with any thing excepting the St. Vincent schooner, who had parted from Captain Curzon. General Sir James Pulteney having desired that the troops might be disembarked, I desired Sir Edward Pellew to superintend that service, assisted by Capts. Hood, Dalrymple, Fyffe, and Stackpool, with Capts Guion, Searle, and Young; which was most ably performed on the same night in the bay abovementioned, after a fort, of eight 24-pounders, had been silenced by the fire of the Impeteux, Brilliant, Cynthia, and St. Vincent gun-boat: the whole army were on shore, without the loss of a man, together with 16 field-pieces, attended by seamen from the men of war, to carry scaling-ladders, and to get the guns up the heights above Ferrol. On the morning of the 26th the General informed me, by letter, that, from the strength of the country and works, no farther operations could be carried on, and that it was his intention to re-embark the troops; which I ordered to take place, and the Captains of the squadron to attend; and I have the satisfaction to add, that, by their indefatigable exertion, the whole army, artillery, and horses, were again taken on-board the transports and men of war before day-break on the 27th. I shall immediately proceed with the squadron and convoy, in pursuance of the latter part of your Lordship's orders. J. B. WARREN.

Boadicea, off Ferrol, Aug. 20.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship of the capture of the Spanish ship La Union, of 650 tons, 22 guns, and 130 men, by his Majesty's ship under my command, on the 14th instant; the ship sailed from Corunna on the 13th, was bound to Buenos Ayres, and has on-board various merchandize. R. G. KEATS.

Admiral Earl St. Vincent, &c. &c.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 13. Copies of inclosures from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren to Earl St. Vincent, and by him dispatched to Evan Nepean, Esq.

My Lord, *Renown, Vigo Bay, Sept* 2.

I beg leave to inform you, that, on having ordered Captain Hood, of the Courageux, to lead into this bay, I received a letter from him on the same evening, and immediately ordered two boats from this ship, the Impeteux and London; and refer your Lordship to a letter which accompanies this, for the account of a gallant action performed by the boats of Captain Hood's detachment, under Lieut. Burke's orders, whose merit upon this as well as former occasions will, I trust, induce your Lordship to recommend him to the favour of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, more especially as he has been severely wounded in the service.

I am, &c. J. B. WARREN.

Sir, *Courageux, Vigo Bay, Aug.* 30.

Perceiving yesterday afternoon the French privateer in the harbour had removed, for security, near the narrows of Rendonella, close to the batteries, where I thought there was a probability of her being attacked with success, I ordered two boats from each of his Majesty's ships Amethyst, Stag, Amelia, Brilliant, and Cynthia, with those of the Renown, Impeteux, and London, you sent me, and four from the Courageux, commanded by Lieutenants volunteering their services, to be ready at 9 o'clock; and placed them under the direction of Lieut. Burke, of the Renown, whose gallant conduct has so often merited your commendation. About 40 minutes past 12 they attacked her with the greatest bravery, meeting with desperate resistance, her commander having laid the hatches over to prevent her people giving way, and cheered as the boats advanced; but, notwithstanding this determined opposition, she was carried in 15 minutes. I am sorry to add, Lieut. Burke has received a severe wound, but I hope not dangerous. Our loss has been as per inclosed list, the greater part occasioned by the desperate conduct of her commander, who was mortally wounded. Too much praise cannot be given to these deserving officers and men, who so gallantly supported Lieut. Burke, and towed her out with so much coolness through the fire of the enemy's batteries. I need not, Sir, comment on the ability and courage of the commanding Lieutenant, his former services having gained your esteem; and I have no doubt, the sufferings of his wound will be alleviated by that well-known attention shewn to officers who have so gallantly distinguished themselves, for which I beg leave to offer my strongest recommendation.—The privateer is a very fine ship, named La Guipe, of Bourdeaux, with a flush deck, 300 tons, pierced for 22 guns, carrying 18 9-pounders, and 161 men, commanded by Citoyenne Dupan, stored and provisioned in the com-

completeſt manner for four months. She had 25 men killed, and 40 wounded.

I am, &c. SAMUEL HOOD.

Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Lieut. Henry Burke, of the Renown, wounded;—Lieut. John Henry Holmes and James Nourſe, of the Courageux, ſlightly wounded; 3 ſeamen and 1 marine killed; 3 officers, 12 ſeamen, 5 marines, wounded; 1 ſeaman miſſing. SAM. HOOD.

A letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour to Evan Nepean, Eſq. introduces the following:

My Lord, *Tamer, Barbadoes, June* 3.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on Sunday laſt, the 1ſt inſtant, I fell-in with and captured, after a chace of eight hours, within gun-ſhot (his ſtern chaſes conſtantly flying over the Tamer), the French privateer-ſhip General Maſſena, pierced for 18 guns, beſides a bridle-port, but had only 16 on-board, and 150 men; his guns, except 4 braſs 12-pounders, with all his boats, ſpars, &c. he threw overboard during the chace. She is 40 days from Bourdeaux, and coming as a cruizer amongſt theſe iſlands; he had captured the Adventure, of Liverpool, laden with coals, bound to Demarara, and burnt her; and two Americans, one of which he burnt, and the other he ſent to Guadaloupe. T. WESTERN.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, September, 1800.

During the ſhort reſidence at Paris of the Imperial General Count St. Julien, Articles of a

PRELIMINARY TREATY OF PEACE

between the Emperor and the French Republick were ſigned by the Count on the one part, and by Citizen Talleyrand on the other, under date of the 28th July. It was with a copy of theſe Preliminaries * that Count St. Julien left Paris on the 31ſt of that month (as mentioned in our laſt), to obtain their ratification by the Emperor at Vienna. His Imperial Majeſty, however, refuſed, it ſeems, to ratify them; in

* Which are thus ſtated in the French official paper called the *Moniteur*:

"Art. I. There ſhall be peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding, between his Majeſty the Emperor and King and the French Republick.—II. Until the concluſion of a definitive treaty, the armies, both in Italy and Germany, ſhall reſpectively remain in the poſition in which they are, without extending their poſitions more to the South of Italy. On his ſide, his Imperial Majeſty engages to concentrate all the forces he may have in the States of the Pope, in the fortreſs of Ancona, to put an end to the extraordinary levy which is making in Tuſcany, and to prevent all debarkation of the enemies of the French Republick at Leghorn, or any other point of the coaſts.—III. The treaty of Campo Formio ſhall be taken as the baſis of the definitive pacification, excepting, however, the changes become neceſſary.—IV. His Imperial Majeſty does not oppoſe the French Republick keeping the limits of the Rhine, ſuch as they were agreed upon at Raſtadt, *i. e.* the left bank of the Rhine from the ſpot where the Rhine leaves the territory of Switzerland, to the point where it enters the territory of the Batavian Republick, and engages moreover to cede to the French Republick the ſovereignty and property of Frickthal, and all that belongs to the Houſe of Auſtria between Zurick and Baſle.—V. The French Republick is not underſtood to keep Caſſel, Kehl, Ehrenbreitſtein, and Duſſeldorff. Theſe places will be razed, on condition that there ſhall not be raiſed, on the right bank of the Rhine, and for the diſtance of three miles, any fortifications, either in ſtone-work, or in earth.—VI. The indemnities which his Imperial Majeſty the Emperor and King is to have in Germany, in virtue of the ſecret articles of the treaty of Campo Formio, ſhall be taken in Italy; and therefore it ſhall be reſerved until the definitive treaty, to agree on the poſition and the quota of the ſaid indemnities; nevertheleſs it ſhall be eſtabliſhed as the baſis, that his Imperial Majeſty the Emperor and King ſhall poſſeſs, beſides the country which had been granted to him in Italy by the treaty of Campo Formio, an equivalent to the poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhopric of Salzbourg, the river of the Inn and the Sabra, and the Tyrol, comprifing the town of Waſſenbourg, on the left bank of the Inn, within a circuit of 3000 toiſes, and the Frickthal, which he cedes to the French Republick.—VII. The ratifications of the preſent Preliminary ſhall be exchanged at Vienna before the 27th Thermidor (Aug. 15).—VIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the negociations for a definitive peace ſhall continue; both ſides ſhall agree upon a place for negotiation; the Plenipotentiaries ſhall be there in 20 days at the lateſt after they exchange.—IX. His Majeſty the Emperor and King and the Firſt Conſul of the French Republick reciprocally engage, on their word of honour, to keep the preſent articles ſecret till ratification.—X. The powers of M. de St. Julien being contained in a letter from the Emperor to the Firſt Conſul, the full powers inveſted with the uſual formalities ſhall be exchanged with the ratification of the preſent Preliminaries, which ſhall not bind the reſpective Governments till after the ratification."

con-

onsequence of which, the Chief Consul sent immediate orders to his Generals in Germany and Italy to give the Imperial armies twelve days notice (as required by the late Convention) of the

TERMINATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

Notice to that effect was accordingly given on the 1st inst. and the French armies are in motion; but of the actual renewal of hostilities no accounts have yet been received *. By what considerations the Emperor has been governed in his decision, it is not easy for us to learn. The force and positions of the enemy in his territories are certainly of such a nature as to justify serious alarm in case of ill-success again attending the arms of the Imperialists; for, from the French advanced posts in Bavaria the distance to Vienna is not more than 150 miles †; and the army of Moreau is believed to consist of 130,000 men, while that of the Emperor at present opposed to it does not exceed 80,000. It *may* be true, as reported, that the Russian force assembled on the banks of the Vistula is intended to aid the Austrian army in case hostilities should re-commence. England also is said, beside her subsidy, to have promised to furnish 30,000 troops. However this may be, the Emperor seems confident; for he actually quitted Vienna on the 6th inst. and arrived at Alt Oettingen the following day, to take the command of his army in person. General Kray has been dismissed on a pension; and General Melas allowed to resign, on account of age and infirmities: the place of the former is to be supplied by Gen. Collowrath, and that of the latter by Count Bellegarde.

Proposals are understood to have been made by the Consulate of

FRANCE

to the British government for a cessation of arms; but the latter is said to have positively refused to grant a Naval Armistice except under certain restrictions and reservations. England, it is clear, could derive no advantage from such an arrangement, because there is no maritime Power in the world that can harm or successfully oppose her; the enemy, on the contrary, would, under a truce that should give her the freedom of the seas, renew her commerce, now almost annihilated by the vigilance and valour of the brave British tars; her last remaining fleet would be liberated from the ignominious state of confinement in which it has so long been kept in Brest harbour; Malta and Egypt would be victualled and reinforced; and the treasures of Spanish India be safely brought home, to furnish fresh means of annoying us in the event of renewed hostilities.

From

EGYPT

have arrived official details of the assassination of General Kleber (the particulars of which will be found in our Obituary). The reports of the state and condition of the Republican army are written in terms of warm exultation. Several thousand Greeks, Cophts, and Syrians, are said to have joined them; and Murad Bey, the renowned chief of the Mamalukes, who had hitherto so powerfully opposed the French, has recently entered into a treaty with them, and accepted the government of two provinces for the Republic. Since these accounts arrived, a strong rumour has been spread, that Menou, who succeeded Kleber in the command of the army, has also lost his life.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made by General Sir James Pulteney against

FERROL,

at which place a landing was effected in the night of the 25th ult.; but, after making themselves complete masters of the heights which overlook the town and harbour, the troops were ordered to re-embark; Sir James conceiving, from the difficulty of the situation, the force of the enemy, and the strength of the works, that the advantages to be derived from success were not equal to the risk attendant on failure. Capt. Torrens, of the 52d regiment, and 16 men, were killed in this attempt; and Lieutenant-col. Stewart, of the 67th, with three other officers and 64 men, wounded. [See the Gazette account, p. 880.] The official accounts of this affair given in the Madrid Gazette state, that the English force consisted of 15,000, and the Spanish troops opposed to them of only 4000. We believe, however, that Sir James's army did not exceed 10,000.

Alarming reports have been received of the plague having made dreadful ravages at

CADIZ, SEVILLE, XERES,

and the circumjacent towns of Spain. At Cadiz alone, 4000 people are said to have fallen victims to this dire disease.

The misunderstanding that for a time subsisted between the British court and that of

COPENHAGEN,

has been adjusted in an amicable and perfectly satisfactory manner, by the address of Lord Whitworth, backed by an English squadron under Admiral Dickson, who had taken a position for bombarding the Danish capital, had that extremity been rendered necessary.

Either

* While this sheet was at press, intelligence arrived that the Armistice had been further prolonged, to give time for a dispatch to be sent by the Emperor to Paris, proposing certain *modifications* in the Preliminary Articles.

† Gen. Grenier, with the left division of the republican army, is stated to be already in the vicinity of Passau, which is only 135 miles from the capital.

Either the jealousy or hatred (we know not which) of

RUSSIA

toward our country has been manifested on the above occasion; for, on intelligence reaching the court of St. Petersburg, that the English had detained a Danish convoy, the Emperor immediately issued an Edict for *sequestrating all British property in his dominions*; and at the same time ordered an additional fleet of 25 sail of the line to be fitted out for the Baltic.—The dispute with Denmark having been terminated, we may suppose the sequestration will be removed. The spirit of hostility, however, has not the less been made apparent.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Rome, July 9. The Pope arrived yesterday in this city, and was received with incredible acclamations. He immediately repaired to St. Peter's, where a solemn *Te Deum* was performed, at which an immense concourse of people attended. Such a jubilee has not been held at Rome for several centuries. The great families of Colonna and Doria Pamfili sent two sumptuous carriages, drawn by six beautiful horses, to meet his Holiness, as a present to him, in token of their devotion to his interest. These were gifts the more agreeable, as both the Papal palaces at Rome, stalls, stables, and all, had been completely ransacked and emptied. A part of the Quirinal had been fitted up and furnished in haste for the reception of his Holiness. At night the whole city was illuminated, and several triumphal arches.

Rome, July 28. The First Consul of the French Republick is treating with the Pope for the restoration of the Catholic religion in France, and the recall of the exiled Bishops. His Holiness has already communicated this proposition to a College of Cardinals; and a secret congregation has been held on the subject.

August 7. A dreadful fire broke out this day at *Balassa*, in Hungary, which burnt with such violence, that in less than two hours 568 houses, the Lutheran church, and the post-house, were consumed; not more than 50 houses were left standing; two women, two children, and a Jew, lost their lives; and the whole damage is estimated at 900,000 florins.

Paris, Sept. 1. Chauffier has discovered a method of preserving the different parts of the bodies of men and animals in the same form as when alive: the process consists in plunging them, for some time, in a dissolution of the oxygenated muriate of mercury, commonly called corrosive sublimate. When dried after the operation, they assume a consistency similar to wood, and the air produces no effect on them. If the bodies have been injected before they were plunged in the mixture, they retain the colour and appearance of life, and consequently form mummies infinitely more perfect than those of Egypt, which, according to all accounts, only perpetuate the image of death. Chauffier entertains no doubt that his process is the art which Rusch employed, and which the anatomists have vainly endeavoured to revive.

A very great literary curiosity has fallen into the hands of the French at Munich. It is a Latin Treatise in folio, in an old square character, said to have been written by Pope Clement I. to St. James the Apostle. The late Elector of Bavaria refused a sum equal to 3000l. sterling for it.

The fire which broke out in the *Black Forest* (p. 380) continued with more fury than ever, and all farther effort to extinguish it was considered as vain. This unfortunate event, and many others of the same kind, are attributed to the extreme drought of the season. The French papers are full of lamentations on this subject; and, while last year it was asserted that there fell in this island every year a much greater quantity of rain than in the beginning of the century, there is at this moment at Paris a Citizen who is incessantly terrifying the Parisians with the apprehension that the world is about to perish for want of moisture.

East India News.

Letters from *Bencoolen* make most unfavourable mention of the situation of the settlement. A disorder has prevailed amongst the buffaloes (which afford almost the only meat known there), and the mortality has been excessive. Rice has sold at six and eight dollars per gallon, and other articles in proportion. The rains had been uncommonly heavy, and one of the old volcanoes has since the late earthquake emitted smoak and flame, and obliged the inhabitants of its neighbourhood to remove towards the coast. Some internal disturbances amongst the natives, said to have been excited by the treachery of one of their chiefs, have likewise contributed to the public calamity.

The loss of his Majesty's ship the Resistance, in the Streights of *Banca*, having been variously accounted for, an examination has lately taken place at Bombay into the particulars of the fatal catastrophe. Thomas and Joseph Scott, two seamen who survived the accident, state, that they were both sleeping at the larboard side of the quarter-deck, it being a very fine night, and were suddenly awakened by a fierce blaze, that seized their clothes and hair, which was succeeded in an instant by a tremendous explosion, from the shock of which, they conjecture, they became utterly senseless for five minutes or more. The accident took place about four in the morning, on the 24th of July. These survivors,

vivors, by means of two ſpars laſhed acroſs, reached Penang, and were taken by the Malays. There were 12 others who eſcaped the exploſion, but they never reached the ſhore; and this is the whole that they report reſpecting the loſs of the ſhip.

News from America.

We have ſeen a copy of the extraordinary trial of Mr. Thomas Cooper, for an alleged libel, in the Circuit Court of the United States, held at Philadelphia, on the 11th of April, 1800. The indictment will, no doubt, much intereſt our readers:

Circuit Court of the United States for the Pennſylvania diſtrict, April term, 1800.

The United States *verſus* Thomas Cooper, indictment for a ſeditious libel.

INDICTMENT.

The grand inqueſt of the United States of America, in and for the Pennſylvania diſtrict, upon their reſpective oaths and affirmations, do preſent, that Thomas Cooper, late of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, attorney at law, being a perſon of a wicked and turbulent diſpoſition, deſigoing and intending to defame the Preſident of the United States, and to bring him into contempt and diſrepute, and to excite againſt him the hatred of the good people of the United States, on the 2d of November, 1799, in the diſtrict aforeſaid, and within the juriſdiction of this court, wickedly and maliciouſly did write, print, and publiſh a falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious writing againſt the ſaid Preſident of the United States, of the tenor and effect following, that is to ſay:—"Nor do I (himſelf the ſaid Thomas Cooper meaning) ſee any impropriety in making this requeſt of Mr. Adams (meaning John Adams, Eſq. Preſident of the United States): at that time he had juſt entered into office; he (meaning the ſaid Preſident of the United States) was hardly in the infancy of political miſtake: even thoſe who doubted his capacity (meaning the capacity of the ſaid Preſident of the United States) thought well of his (meaning the ſaid Preſident of the United States) intentions. And alſo the falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious words of the tenor and effect following, that is to ſay:—Nor were we (meaning the people of the United States) yet ſaddled with the expence of a permanent navy, or threatened under his (meaning the ſaid Preſident) auſpices with the exiſtence of a ſtanding army. Our credit (meaning the credit of the United States) was not yet reduced ſo low as to borrow money at eight per cent, in time of peace, while the unneceſſary violence of official expreſſions might juſtly have provoked a war.—And alſo the falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious words of the tenor and effect following, that is to ſay:—Mr. Adams (meaning the ſaid Preſident of the United States) had not yet projected his (the ſaid Preſident of the United States meaning) embaſſies to Pruſſia, Ruſſia, and the Sublime Porte, nor had he (the ſaid Preſident of the United States meaning) yet interfered, as Preſident of the United States, to influence the deciſions of a court of juſtice—a ſtretch of authority which the monarch of Great Britain would have ſhrunk from—an interference without precedent, againſt law, and againſt mercy. This melancholy caſe of Jonathan Robins, a native citizen of America, forcibly impreſſed by the Britiſh, and delivered up with the advice of Mr. Adams (meaning the ſaid Preſident of the United States) to the mock trial of a Britiſh court-martial, had not yet aſtoniſhed the republican citizens of this free country (meaning the United States of America); a caſe too little known, but of which the people (meaning the people of the ſaid United States of America) ought to be fully apprized before the election, and they ſhall be,"—to the great ſcandal of the Preſident of the United States—to the evil example of others in the like caſe offending againſt the form of the act of the congreſs of the United States in ſuch caſe made and provided, and againſt the peace and dignity of the ſaid United States.

J. Buyers, eſq. W. Rawle, Att. Gen.

Witneſs,

D. Caldwell.

Mr. Cooper conducted his own defence in a very ſpirited and independent manner. The jury found him guilty; and the court ſentenced him to pay a fine of 400 dollars, to be impriſoned for ſix months, and at the end of that period to find ſurety for his good behaviour, himſelf in 1000 dollars, and two ſureties in 500 dollars each.

News from Ireland.

Dublin, Aug. 2. This evening, at 4, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in ſtate to the Houſe; and, having directed the attendance of the Commons at the Bar, concluded the ſeſſion by the following ſpeech from the throne:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The whole buſineſs of this important Seſſion being at length happily concluded, it is with the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction that I communicate to you, by his Majeſty's expreſs command, his warmeſt acknowledgements for that ardent zeal and unſhaken perſeverance which you have ſo conſpicuouſly manifeſted in maturing and completing the great meaſure of a Legiſlative Union between this kingdom and Great Britain. The proofs you have given on this occaſion, of your uniform attachment to the real welfare of your country, inſeparably connected with the ſecurity and proſperity of the empire at large, not only entitle you to the full approbation of your Sovereign, and the applauſe of your fellow-

fellow-ſubjects, but muſt afford you the ſureſt claim to the gratitude of poſterity. You will regret, with his Majeſty, the reverſes which his Majeſty's allies have experienced on the Continent; but his Majeſty is perſuaded, that the firmneſs and public ſpirit of his ſubjects will enable him to perſevere in that line of conduct which will beſt provide for the honour and the eſſential intereſts of his dominions, whoſe means and reſources have now, by your wiſdom, been more cloſely and intimately combined.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I am to thank you, in his Majeſty's name, for the liberal ſupplies which you have chearfully granted for the various and important branches of the public ſervice in the preſent year. His Majeſty has alſo witneſſed with pleaſure that wiſe liberality which will enable him to make a juſt and equitable retribution to thoſe bodies and individuals, whoſe privileges and intereſts are affected by the Union; and he has alſo ſeen with ſatisfaction, that attention to the internal proſperity of this country, which has been ſo conſpicuouſly teſtified by the encouragement you have given to the improvement and extenſion of its inland navigation.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have the happineſs to acquaint you, that the country in general has, in a great meaſure, returned to its former ſtate of tranquillity. If in ſome diſtricts a ſpirit of plunder and diſaffection ſtill exiſts, theſe diſorders, I believe, will prove to be merely local, and will, I doubt not, be ſoon effectually terminated. The preſſure of ſcarcity on the poorer claſſes, much relieved by private generoſity, and by the ſalutary proviſions of the legiſlature, has been long and unuſually ſevere; but I truſt that, under the favour of Providence, we may draw a pleaſing proſpect of future plenty, from the preſent appearance of the harveſt. I am perſuaded that the great meaſure which is now accompliſhed could never have been effected but by a decided conviction on your part, that it would tend to reſtore and preſerve the tranquillity of this country, to increaſe its commerce and manufactures, to perpetuate its connexion with Great Britain, and to augment the reſources of the empire. You will not fail to impreſs theſe ſentiments on the minds of your fellow-ſubjects; you will encourage and improve that juſt confidence which they have manifeſted in the reſult of your deliberations on this arduous queſtion. Above all, you will be ſtudious to inculcate the full conviction, that, united with the people of Great Britain into one kingdom, governed by the ſame Sovereign, protected by the ſame laws, and repreſented in the ſame legiſlature, nothing will be wanting on their part but a ſpirit of induſtry and order, to enſure to them the full advantages under which the people of Great Britain have enjoyed a greater degree of proſperity, ſecurity, and freedom, than has ever yet been experienced by any other nation. I cannot conclude without offering to you, and to the nation at large, my perſonal congratulations on the accompliſhment of this great work, which has received the ſanction and concurrence of our Sovereign on that auſpicious day which placed his illuſtrious family on the throne of theſe realms. The empire is now, through your exertions, ſo completely united, and by Union ſo ſtrengthened, that it can bid defiance to all the efforts its enemies can make, either to weaken it by diviſion, or to overturn it by force. Under the protection of Divine Providence, the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland will, I truſt, remain in all future ages the faireſt monument of his Majeſty's reign, already diſtinguiſhed by ſo many and ſuch various bleſſings conferred upon every claſs and deſcription of his ſubjects."

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has appointed Major Swan a juſtice of the peace in every county in that kingdom. This is the only gentleman that is remembered to have had the honour of being a magiſtrate throughout every part of Ireland, the Earl of Carhampton excepted.

We learn from *Dublin*, that the diſtreſſes of the poor, in conſequence of the late ſcarcity of proviſions, have been conſiderably mitigated; and that good order and tranquillity are more prevalent throughout the country than at any period ſince the late rebellion.—It is underſtood to be the intention of Government to render the circulation of ſpecie in Ireland of the ſame value as it is in England. This new regulation will be followed by a new coinage of gold and ſilver.

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND.

July 24. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, while ſome children were diverting themſelves in a ſand pit in the neighbourhood of a new building oppoſite the Star Inn, *Glaſgow*, the brow of the pit gave way, and buried two of the children under it, who could not be extricated till near ten o'clock, when every method that could be thought of was tried to reſtore life without effect. They were each about 5 years old.

Auguſt 16. Water has been ſo ſcarce at *Edinburgh*, from the failure of the ſprings, that the Magiſtrates have found it neceſſary to put ſome reſtrictions on the public wells, which are to be ſhut for ſeveral hours every day. Private families are to be ſerved with water only twice a week through the uſual pipes; and they are properly ordered to keep their ciſterns in a good ſtate, that no waſte of water may take place while this ſcarcity ſhall continue.

Edin-

Edinburgh, Aug. 23. Miſs Ayres, only daughter of Mr. Ayres, and Miſs Anderſon, a young lady reſiding at Yarrow, were laſt week on a viſit to the family of Mr. Scott, of *Singlee*, near Selkirk. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Scott being from home, theſe ladies, accompanied by two Miſs Scotts, went into the garden to walk, having previouſly enquired at what hour dinner would be ready. The river Ettrick runs paſt the bottom of the garden. Having been abſent conſiderably beyond the uſual hour of dinner, one of the maid-ſervants went out to inform them that dinner was on the table. On entering the garden, ſhe was ſtruck by the ſight of their clothes lying on the bank of the river; and on ruſhing forward, ſhe diſcovered the hapleſs victims four lifeleſs corpſes at the bottom! The diſtracted creature flew back to the houſe, and immediately returned with aſſiſtance. The bodies were taken out of the river, but every effort to reſtore animation was ineffectual.—This catastrophe is as ſingular as it is afflicting. The young ladies had gone in to bathe; the Ettrick, where it paſſes the garden of Singlee, is in general remarkably ſhallow; but there is one ſmall part of it which is very deep. Into this fatal ſpot, it is ſuppoſed, one of the young ladies (perhaps one of the ſtrangers) had by ſome unhappy means been conveyed; and the others, witneſſing her ineffectual ſtruggles, had either loſt their lives in attempting to reſcue their companion, or, deprived of all conſciouſneſs by the dreadful ſcene, had ruſhed deſperately forward to ſhare her fate. Theſe hapleſs females had ſcarcely riſen into the bloom of womanhood, and one of them was on the eve of her nuptials.

Aug. 28. This night, about 11 and 12, the houſe of Mr. Erſkine, of Marr, at *Alloa*, was diſcovered to be on fire, and, notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions, was entirely burnt to the ground, except that part of the building known by the name of the Tower, to which the fire was prevented from ſpreading by the doors, &c. being blocked up with wet turf. About 40 perſons were in the houſe, part of whom were in bed when the fire broke out; but they all providentially eſcaped. We underſtand that all the books and papers, and a conſiderable part of the furniture, were ſaved, and moſt of the portraits enumerated by Mr. Pennant. (Tour in Scotland, 1772, p. 219—221.) The antiquary, however, muſt regret the loſs of a picture of Mary Queen of Scots, painted on copper, and a baſon and ewer, the ambaſſador's preſent from Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Marr, the Treaſurer of Scotland, which fell a prey to the flames.—This was the caſtle of the family of Marr, modernized and occupied, till the above accident, by Mr. Erſkine, the repreſentative of the family. The gardens, planted in the old ſtyle, were very extenſive.

Country News.

July 5. A melancholy circumſtance happened at *Northampton*, between 12 and 1 o'clock. A farmer, from the neighbourhood of Rumford, in Eſſex, who had come to Collingtree, near that town, on a viſit to Mr. Britain, farmer there, was ſuddenly taken ill, for which he was bled in the arm; but, not being able to ſtop the bleeding, he went to Northampton, with Mr. Britain, who ſent for Mr. Clark, ſurgeon, for his aſſiſtance. After Mr. Clark had bound up his arm, the unfortunate man, who had retired to a corner of the room for the purpoſe of waſhing himſelf, and putting on a clean ſhirt, pulled out a pen-knife, with which he cut his own throat, and immediately afterwards ſtabbed Mr. Clark, who was near him, in the ſide; but the knife very fortunately ſtriking againſt one of his ribs, the wound is not conſidered dangerous. The man then ruſhed out of the room, without his ſhirt (ſtriking at every one he paſſed), and ran with great ſpeed down Bridge-ſtreet, ſtabbing himſelf in the throat and different parts of the body all the way he went, notwithſtanding he was purſued by ſeveral perſons, who in vain endeavoured to ſtop him, till he came to the paſſage between Mr. Catterns's, tanner, and Golden Lion publick-houſe, into which he directed his courſe, and fell into the ditch, where he again plunged the knife into his throat and body ſeveral times, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

July 13. This morning a melancholy circumſtance took place in the river near the booths, in *Pitchcroft*, Worceſter. Mr. Kent, a ſtone-maſon of that city, bathing with ſeveral others, perceived a young man who had got beyond his depth, and was in imminent danger, calling for aſſiſtance, when Mr. K. with great humanity, ſwam to his relief, and caught hold of him; but, in the violent exertion of getting him to the ſhore, he became himſelf exhauſted, and ſunk to the bottom. Immediate aſſiſtance was given, and the body taken out in the ſpace of ten minutes, and conveyed to the Infirmary, where every means were taken to reſtore life, but unfortunately without ſucceſs; as it appeared, on making an inciſion towards the lungs, that an internal injury had been ſuſtained from the exertion, a quantity of congealed blood being there diſcovered.

Aug. 8. This evening a fire broke out in the farm-yard of Mr. Cropley, of *Ely*, which raged with great fury for a conſiderable time, and deſtroyed upwards of 120 tons of hay, a waggon loaded with hay, a dove-cote with a great number of pigeons, &c. &c. This accident was occaſioned by a large ſtack of hay taking fire, owing to its

its being put up too green. The wind providentially was favourable, otherwise a great part of Ely would probably have fallen a prey to the flames.

Aug. 15. This afternoon, as Mrs. Smith, late of the Crown Inn, Jesus-lane, Cambridge, with her daughter, were returning from Ely in the mail cart, the horse fell near the first mile-stone from *Cambridge*, and threw them out of the cart, when Miss Smith was killed on the spot, and Mrs. Smith was very much hurt. The driver of the cart also received considerable injury.

Aug. 16. A shocking murder was committed this night at *Nottingham*. Three peace officers attempted to apprehend a hair-dresser, who stood charged with a robbery to a considerable amount. As soon as the hair-dresser perceived who they were, he fired a horse-pistol at the officer nearest him, and killed him on the spot. The other officers were so intimidated that he effected his escape. He was, however, taken the next day near Overton, but not till he had bit off the top of a phial of arsenick, intending to poison himself; a small quantity of which he swallowed. He is now safe in prison. The deceased has left a wife and five small children.—We have since learnt, that the hair-dresser put an end to his life, by poison, on the 20th instant; and that, in consequence of the Coroner's verdict, he was buried the same night in the sand-hills on the road leading to Derby.

August 16. This morning, James Murray, under sentence of condemnation for a highway robbery (who was to have been executed on the 20th), made his escape out of the gaol at *Leicester* by a most extraordinary exertion, and a series of good fortune almost beyond credibility. Soon after six in the morning, he knocked at the door of his cell, desiring permission to go to the privy; the turnkey let him into the felons' yard, where it is situated, and having no suspicion, from his uniform good conduct, left him. Murray took immediate advantage of his absence, and, with the assistance of a stool placed at the top of the pump, jumped to a window above, and from thence to a spout, each several feet above his head; having gained the summit, he quickly descended into an adjoining yard, belonging to a butcher; the servant being gone a milking, had left the key under the street-door, that enabled him to go out without noise into the High-street (one of the most public in the town), down which he walked with great seeming composure; he passed three or four persons who recognized him, but in the moment of surprize let him pass. From thence he went into the Swine's market, where his chains were observed; but, by some extraordinary fatality, no person attempted to stop him; in the mean time, one person, who had seen him in the High-street, went and told the gaoler he was at large; an immediate alarm was given, without being able to discover what was become of him. Murray, it appears, got clear of the town, and effected his escape to a village some miles from Leicester, where he hid himself in a barn, but, being discovered by some boys, he offered them 1*l.* to fetch a blacksmith. Dreading, however, an alarm, during their absence, he got out and secreted himself among some standing corn. What he had anticipated was soon verified; the clamour became general; several persons returned with the boy. Despairing, and quite exhausted with extraordinary exertion and fatigue, he determined to surrender himself, and immediately came forward, declaring, that, since it appeared he must die, he would surrender without farther trouble; but in this dread moment of horror and suspence, his good fortune did not desert him; the parties, instead of exulting "in the death of a sinner," were alive to the first grand principle of social order, "*Do as you would be done by*;" they suffered a sense of duty to give way to the tender emotions of pity and commiseration; and, instead of hurrying him back to an ignominious death, they liberated him from his chains—relieved the wants of nature, changed his dress, gave him money, and sent him "on his way rejoicing;" and from that time he has not been heard of.

Aug. 17. The heat was so intense this afternoon, that Mr. Checker's booth, in the rear of *Windsor-camp*, took fire, and was burnt down. There have been several small huts burnt at Bagshot, owing to the dryness of the heath. There has not been any rain since the 4th of June, but the dews have been very great.

Aug. 19. Between 5 and 6 P.M. there fell at *Upper Heyford*, in Oxfordshire, a most violent storm of hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and succeeded by a tremendous gust of wind: a storm so dreadful in its effects, and so alarming to the beholder, was seldom or never experienced in that country. The hail, or, more properly speaking, large irregular pieces of ice, of the size in general of an hen's egg, broke the windows of many houses that were in the direction of the storm; and the whole of Heyford affords a spectacle truly shocking. The corn, a greater part of which was barley, and very little of it cut, appeared entirely threshed out by the violence of the hail; scarcely an ear remained whole on the straw, and the ground was totally covered by the shattered corn. The violence of the storm lasted about a quarter of an hour, during which time the poultry suffered much; and the smaller birds of every description were found dead in great numbers on the ground. (See this paralleled in Leigh's Natural History

tory of Lancashire, &c when "the wind, blowing high at N. W 1697 (month not mentioned), there happened a violent storm of hail. Several stones were 9 inches in circumference; others 6, 7, and 8. Several rooks were killed in their nests; some hares upon their seats; vast quantities of glass broke, and all kinds of cattle *in a general consternation.*" p. 9.) Heyford was not the only spot which suffered; but the violence of the hail appeared to have affected the corn more there than at any other place in the neighbourhood At *Julians*, near Buntingford, the hail stones remained undissolved a considerable time in a china plate.

Aug. 19. This day, when about two miles out of Colchester, one of the carriages, conveying the attendants of the Turkish Ambassador on his way to Yarmouth, broke down; which circumstance being immediately communicated to the Ambassador, he ordered the whole of them to stop, and, with his retinue, retired into an adjoining wood for nearly two hours, till the carriage was repaired. A carpet being spread, the postilions were ordered to prepare fuel for a fire; which done, coffee was got ready, and served to the Ambassador, who was seated in the Turkish style, under a canopy affixed to some trees; and afterwards his attendants partook of the same. The Ambassador was not in the least discomposed at the accident, but seemed happy in the opportunity thus afforded him, of smoaking his favourite pipe, with his attendants, in this rural retreat.

Ludlow, *Aug.* 19. A person who owns part of *Radnor forest* (that is a sheep-walk), wanting to dig out some pit-mar (that is coal), set fire to the heath and moss, to clear the top; but, alas! the fire burnt so rapid, as to be out of his power to stop its fury; and at this time it is burning for 30 miles in circumference, to the destruction of thousands of sheep, and the distress of many poor cottagers, whose huts become a prey to the flames. There being no water, and the fire having burnt as low in the ground as 18 feet, no trench can be cut to stop it. The people are fearful it will reach to the wood; if so, the whole country will be almost ruined. A gentleman says, he rode till the fire came through the bottom of the roads, having penetrated quite under the same. After the fire had been burning for more than 8 days, the flames had spread themselves, in different directions, to an alarming extent. On that side the vale adjoining Sir W. W. Wynne's estate at Wynnstay it was supposed to extend from eight to ten miles, and on the opposite side about four. After having raged upwards of five weeks, it is at length extinguished by the late providential falls of rain, after having burned about four miles in extent over several hundred acres of land. The fire had raged with great violence during the above period, and the flames were seen at night from the hills in the neighbourhood of Ludlow, distant about 17 miles, rising in columns to an immense height. Thus the kind hand of Providence arrested their progress, when the united exertions of an immense concourse of people from New Radnor and its neighbourhood, employed in cutting trenches, had proved ineffectual. The fire was principally confined to the hills, the property of the Earl of Oxford, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Lewin.

Weymouth, *Aug.* 20. A soldier, belonging to the third battalion of the 4th regiment, was found drowned this morning. Having gone in to bathe, he ventured too far out of his depth.

Aug. 21. This night, during a storm of wind, some persons walking on the pier at *Margate* were alarmed by the shrieks of women off the rocks; a boat immediately put out. On getting off the rocks, it found a pleasure-boat, in which were 3 ladies and 5 gentlemen, who had been out two days, having been on a cruize to Dover. On their return, they several times shipped a heavy sea, which drenched every soul to the skin. The gale increasing, the vessel stranded; and the darkness of the night presented a gloomy scene, which was heightened by the imminent danger they were in; for, had they not received the assistance of the fisherman, the vessel would have been lost. The ladies were first brought ashore in the boat, and the stranded vessel was soon after got off.

Aug. 21. A fine rick of hay, belonging to Mr. Andrews, of *Oborne*, near Sherborne, co. Dorset, though carefully put together a month before, and cut out on the appearance of danger, took fire, and communicated to a rick of old hay adjoining. A rick at *Crompton* firing, consumed a mow of wheat, the produce of 7 acres, besides two ricks of hay, neither of which was insured.—It would be endless to recite the various accidents of this sort in all parts of the kingdom, owing to the succulency of the rich crops, which could hardly be sufficiently dried before they were put up.

Woburn, *August* 22. On Tuesday afternoon the weather was uncommonly hot; clouds came on from the North West, and distant thunder was heard, which continued incessantly till near seven o'clock, when the most tremendous storm of hail ever known in the memory of the oldest man living in this county came on. Its ravages seem to have begun at *Broughton*; then pushing over by *Cranfield*, *Lidlington*, *Crawley*, *Ridgmont*, *Ampthill*, and *Clophill*. Great numbers of the hail-stones measured 9, 10, and even 11 inches in circumference. Immense damage

mage is done to the ſtanding corn, great part of which is beat out, and the ground is quite ſtrewed with it. The ravages in the windows is inconceivably great; the leaded windows or caſements, where the hail-ſtones ſtruck the lead, are quite forced through. In Crawley, almoſt all the windows on the South-Eaſt ſide of the town are broke; at Ridgmont, an adjoining pariſh, the damage, in this way, has been equal, or greater. At Ampthill, the inhabitants were ſtruck with the utmoſt terror, as the ſtorm was ſo violent there, that it appeared as if the town was about to be deſtroyed. The loſſes ſuſtained by broken windows is immenſe; and Lord Oſſory's manſion-houſe, which is near the town, is ſaid to have ſuſtained injury to the amount of 300l. Not more than one or two ſquares of glaſs remained whole in the large front of his houſe; the leads on the roof are alſo very much damaged by the ſtroke of the hail-ſtones, which were ſo ſevere in their fall as to kill a number of hares and partridges. Six young pheaſants and their mother were found killed in the Duke of Bedford's farm; and at Crawley ſeveral geeſe and fowls were killed, and a young pig had its back broke. Not a ſingle hail-ſtone fell at Woburn, although it is within a mile of Crawley; nor did any fall in the Duke of Bedford's park, or on the abbey, but at the Red Lodges, leading to Ridgmont, ſome very large ones dropped. At Woburn there was a very heavy fall of rain at the ſame time, and the lightning was of the moſt forked and vivid kind for ſeveral hours. In ſome new-made ground at Crawley-mill, the holes made in the ſoil, by the fall of the hail-ſtones on Wedneſday morning, were examined, and eight holes deeper than their ſemi-diameter were counted; which was, in moſt of them, from two to two and a half inches, beſides many ſmaller holes within the ſame ſpace. On Tueſday night the lightning continued unabated, apparently over the Chalk-hills, near Baldock, in Hertfordſhire, till between 11 and 12 o'clock. We have not heard of any perſon being injured by the lightning. The next evening, we had at Woburn another thunder-ſhower about 6 o'clock, in which the greateſt torrent of rain ever ſeen here fell, without any intermiſſion, for near an hour; the new-made ſtreet, leading from the town to the Duke's park, not being yet paved, the flood tore away the ſand and looſe earth, and completely filled up three cellars with water and ſand. The cellars of Mrs. Dover, a grocer, which contained cheeſe, butter, ſalt, tobacco, candles, and almoſt every article of grocery, to a very conſiderable amount, was completely filled with water and ſand, and the goods ſpoiled. The ground in general was ſo exceſſively dry, it drank up the water ſo faſt, that, excepting in the town of Woburn, little or no damage was done by the rain.

At *Exmouth* there has been loud and tremendous thunder, attended with vivid lightning. At *Liverton*, about two miles diſtant, as farmer Pearce, with his two men and a boy, were at harveſt in a field, drawing off corn, the farmer was ſtruck to the ground, where he lay ſenſeleſs for ſome time; on recovering, he found the two men in a ſtupid, ſenſeleſs ſtate; and the lad, ſon to a poor man named Gilley, of Knowl-hill, was laying on the ground, quite dead, with his hat and almoſt a new pair of trowſers ſhattered to rags, only one button was left in them, and his ſhoes burnt to a cinder.

It is a curious circumſtance in the natural hiſtory of the preſent year, that, notwithſtanding the long continuance of dry and warm weather, we have had fewer inſects than in any year within memory. Waſps have ſcarcely been ſeen, and the common fly is not numerous. Bees, under the care of man, have thriven beyond all example; but the wild bee has ſhared the fate of other inſects. We have heard this accounted for by an obſervation, that in April we were viſited from the North-Eaſt by myriads of very ſmall inſects, which devoured the eggs of our native tribes, along with other perceptible ravages which they committed in the field, and that they died themſelves as the warmth increaſed.

Aug. 22. Snow in harveſt is not a very common thing; but we have the authority of Mr. Soper, farmer, of *Mayfield*, to ſay, that ſnow fell near that place this morning.

Sheerneſs, Aug. 23. Laſt night, between 10 and 11, a fire broke out at the Blue Down, which, on account of the many houſes in its neighbourhood built chiefly of wood, might have been attended with very deſtructive conſequences, had it not been for the prompt attendance of the fire-engines, and the officers and men belonging to the Dock-yard; by whoſe ſeaſonable aſſiſtance, and the exertion of the inhabitants, it was ſoon entirely extinguiſhed.

Sept. 2. The church of *Rengſhall*, in Suffolk, was this night much damaged by lightning, and a cottage adjoining was conſumed; ſome articles of furniture which were ſaved from the flames were ſtolen by ſome who pretended to aſſiſt.

Sept. 3. About noon, a fine milch cow, the property of Mr. William Buckle, of *Boddington Manor*, Glouceſterſhire, was killed by lightning in a meadow adjoining the houſe, called Old Orchard, where once ſtood the venerable oak ſuppoſed to have been the father of its kind in the kingdom, which a few years ſince was deſtroyed by fire. The cow was ſtanding under a group of tall elms, about 60 feet high, and was ſeen well a few minutes before the accident. There are traces of the lightning on ſeveral of the trees; but on one near which ſhe ſtood the bark for near 20 feet upwards is taken off about two

inches

inches wide, and alſo about half as high on the oppoſite ſide of the tree; it appears as if cut with a ſharp tool, and the tree is not rived to any depth. There is no appearance at all of the action of fire. A mark of ſimilar width appeared from the cow's ſhoulder to the foot; the hair was raiſed and ruffled, but none taken off the hide, which was not damaged. We have been thus minute in ſtating the particulars of this event, in order to warn perſons caught in a thunder-ſtorm, from taking ſhelter under a tree, eſpecially a high one.

Sept. 4. Laſt week the whole of the property of *Bognor* was put up to ſale at that place. It was divided into lots. Sir Richard Hotham's reſidence, called Chapel-houſe, with upwards of 39 acres attached to it, was purchaſed by Col. Scott, at 3650l.—Bognor-lodge, with upwards of 35 acres attached to it, was purchaſed by Mr. Crook, at 3500l.—Northampton-place, conſiſting of 7 houſes, was bought by Mr. Hurſt, at 4400l.—Eaſt-row, containing ſix handſome houſes, was bought by Mr Metcalfe, the E. I. Director, at 3100l.—The Lawn-cottage was purchaſed by Mr. Middleton, at 560l.—Colonel Scott is the chief purchaſer. Beſides Sir Richard's fine reſidence, he has purchaſed various lots of ground, to the amount of upwards of 120 acres, ſome of which ſold very high. The Colonel gave likewiſe 300 guineas for the manorial rights of Aldwick. Mr. Metcalfe has likewiſe made ſeveral purchaſes of land; ſo have Sir Lionel Darell, Alderman Newnham, &c. The whole has yielded but about 64,000l. which coſt more than 160,000l.

Sept. 6. This morning, as the coach from London to Cheſter was leaving *Littleworth*, the driver was alarmed with the cry of fire from the inſide; when he found that a loaded piſtol, depoſited in the pocket of the coach-door, had gone off, as is ſuppoſed, by the ſhutting of the door, and ſhot a gentleman, who was a paſſenger, in the leg, with a brace of bullets, and ſet the garments of a lady on fire.

Weymouth, Sept. 20. This morning, Cha. Sturt, Eſq. of Brownſea-caſtle, M. P. for Bridport, and who is owner of a faſt-ſailing cutter ſtationed in the bay, went out early in the morning; and after dinner, being about two leagues from ſhore, made a match for his cutter to ſail againſt that of Mr. Weld, of Lulworth-caſtle. When in the onſet, Mr. Sturt's cutter having the boat faſtened to her ſtern, he ordered a boy to go into her, and convey it to ſhore, as he ſuppoſed it retarded and impeded the ſailing. The child (the ſea running high) being afraid, Mr. S. requeſted any man on-board; but they alſo declined the taſk; on which he jumped into the boat, when juſt at that inſtant, the rope, by which it was laſhed, parted from the veſſel, and he was, by the force of the tide, driften to ſea at a conſiderable diſtance, when the boat, by the ſurges, upſet. In this perilous ſituation, left at the mercy of the waves, he had the preſence of mind to pull off all his cloaths except his nankeen trowſers and ſtockings, keeping his ſtation as well as he could, ſometimes on the keel of the boat, and then, daſhed off by a tremendous wave, compelled to ſwim and regain his former ſtation. Giving up all for loſt, previous to throwing away his cloaths, he wrote with a pencil on a ſlip of paper, which he put into his watch-caſe, the following label:—"Charles Sturt, Brownſea, to his beloved wife."—The watch, in the caſe of which Mr. Sturt placed the label, was of the moſt elegant kind, being enriched with diamonds, &c. and is reported to be worth upwards of 300 guineas. It was a preſent from his Lady. This he preſerved by faſtening it to his trowſers, the only covering he left himſelf.—But here may be ſeen the all-protecting care of Divine Providence. Some Tranſports, which were intended to carry the troops to Guernſey and Jerſey, by contrary winds were obliged to put back; all had paſſed, but the laſt veſſel, unnoticing him, when one of the Mates exclaimed, "Good God! there is a man in diſtreſs!" on which every friend and Britiſh heart was ready. The tranſports could not bring-to, as they lay full three miles to the windward and a heavy ſea, when four reſolute follows embarked in the boat, the man only being occaſionally viſible, and followed the line in which they perceived him; and, after near two hours, they came up with him, as he was only to be ſeen within a few yards, now almoſt worn out, when they lifted him into the boat; in which he had no ſooner arrived, than he graſped his kind deliverers, lifting his hands to Providence for their relief, and burſt inſtantaneouſly into tears: thus the bold, the intrepid, in danger, never ſhrunk, yet on his deliverance ſympathetic tear flowed from his eyes.—After this, let no man arraign the inſcrutable eye of Providence. A few moments more and a moſt valuable member would have been loſt to ſociety—it being nearly dark, with a heavy ſea, when they took him up. It is equally in juſtice to his liberality, as well as his intrepidity, to mention he has handſomely rewarded his brave protectors. What adds more to the illuſtration of his character is, he poſſeſſes an excellent fortune, which, with a liberal hand and benevolent heart, is uſed to benefit ſociety and for public good. In February 1799, by his intrepidity, he ſaved the lives of a ſhip's crew, who would otherwiſe have periſhed*: they were ſhipwrecked near his ſeat at Brownſea-caſtle, within a ſhort diſtance of Poole, and were clinging to the wreck. In this perilous ſituation he offered 100 guineas

* See vol. LXIX. p. 158.

to

to any perſon who would attempt their deliverance. The ſea then running mountains high, and death appearing engulphed in every wave, every one declined; when he, with an intrepidity unparalleled, jumped into his boat: this encouraged the reſt; they ventured, and by theſe means the lives of thoſe brave men were ſaved. The ſingularity of this event is, that he then ſaved four ſailors; and in his late preſervation he was ſaved alſo by four ſailors, from the Middleton tranſport.

Weymouth, Sept. 23. Mr Sturt, who is conſidered by the ſeafaring men as a complete ſailor, again ventured out this day in his yacht.

Sept. 30. The King has directed Mr. Wyatt, as ſurveyor of the Board of Works, to alter and decorate a wing of *Windſor-caſtle*, as ſoon as poſſible, for his royal reſidence.

Letters from moſt parts of the kingdom contain diſtreſſing accounts of riotous aſſemblages of people, for the purpoſe of enforcing a reduction in the price of grain. The bakers and millers have in general been ſufferers. At *Norwich*, the populace ſurrounded the mills, and ſold the meal at 2s. per ſtone. At *Nottingham Birmingham*, and ſeveral other places, the interference of the military was found neceſſary to reſtore order.

ROYAL JOURNEY TO WEYMOUTH.

Aug. 5. The Royal Family came on-ſhore in the evening at half paſt 7. As ſoon as the Cambrian arrived at the Pier head, Mr. Weld's yacht, which was full dreſſed in the colours of the different nations, fired a royal ſalute. A ſelect party of the nobility ſpent the evening with their Majeſties at the Lodge: the Counteſs of Mansfield, Lord and Lady Cathcart, the Hon Mr. and Mrs. Damer, Sir Wm. and Lady Pratt, and Mr. Greville, of the party.

Aug. 6. This morning after breakfaſt, his Majeſty walked on the Eſplanade, and ſeemed much pleaſed with the improvements; after which the King, accompanied by Princeſs Amelia, rode out on horſeback on the Lulworth road. The Queen and Princeſſes took an airing in their Sociables on the ſands. Princeſs Elizabeth bathed this morning in the warm baths. Their Majeſties, in the evening, went to ſee "The Bell's Stratagem," and "All the World's a Stage."

Aug. 7. This morning his Majeſty, after bathing, walked on the Eſplanade, in company with Admiral Digby. After breakfaſt the King, Duke of Cumberland, and Princeſs Amelia, rode out on horſeback. Her Majeſty, and the Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, and Mary, accompanied by Lady Elizabeth Spencer, and the Hon. Mrs. Damer, took an excurſion to an adjacent village. Princeſs Sophia, being ſlightly indiſpoſed, remained at the Lodge. Being the Princeſs Amelia's birth-day, his Majeſty, and the Duke of Cumberland, after dinner, walked on the Eſplanade full-dreſſed.

Aug 8. This morning, all the Royal Family, except the Duke of Cumberland, and Princeſs Sophia, went on-board the Cambrian frigate. They were ſaluted by the St. Fiorenzo and Syren, and alſo from Portland caſtle. They dined on-board, and returned at half paſt 7 o'clock.

Aug. 9. The King after bathing this morning, walked on the Eſplanade, and has ordered the Eſplanade to be widened, for the accommodation of the inhabitants and gentry. After breakfaſt, the King, Duke of Cumberland, and Princeſs Amelia, accompanied by Lady Pitt, and Lord Cathcart, rode on horſeback to Dorcheſter.

Aug. 10. After dinner, his Majeſty and attendants walked on the Eſplanade till dark: the Queen and Princeſſes, in two Sociables, took an airing on the ſands; at 8 in the evening the Royal Family went to Stacie's rooms, which were not fully attended, on account of the heat of the weather. Lord Charles Somerſet and General Goldſworthy arrived at night.

Aug. 11. His Majeſty bathed this morning; and afterwards her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Elizabeth in the warm bath. The King and Duke of Cumberland rode on horſe-back on the Lulworth road: her Majeſty and the Princeſſes took an airing on the ſands before dinner. Earl Poulett has been for ſome days confined through indiſpoſition. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, attended by the Counteſs of Elgin and Lady Charlotte Durham, arrived here laſt night at ſeven o'clock. His Majeſty being on the Eſplanade ordered the carriage to ſtop, in order to notice his Royal grand-daughter; the Duke of Cumberland afterwards went to ſee the Princeſs at her apartments on the Eſplanade. Princeſs Amelia took an airing in the evening on the ſands, and afterwards went in the warm bath.

Aug. 12. This morning, after breakfaſt, the Royal Family went on-board the Cambrian frigate; and at 2 o'clock, the ſhips ſtanding into Portland road, the caſtle fired ſix guns, which were returned by the battery and the Sea-fencibles. It being the anniverſary of the Prince of Wales's birth-day, the ſhips were decorated with the colours of the different nation, and a *feu de joye* was fired by the troops ſtationed in a line along the beach. Lord Leviſon Gower accompanied the Royal Family on their water party. The Royal Family were highly entertained in their excurſion on the water. Lady Charlotte Durham amuſed the company after dinner, by ſinging a number of the moſt favourite airs, accompanying herſelf on the Piano Forte. Their Majeſties returned at half paſt ſix in the evening. The Queen, in com-

compliment to the Prince of Wales, invited the company to the Lodge, where they partook of an elegant entertainment; the nobility preſent were the Counteſs of Mansfield, Lady Elizabeth Spencer, Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lord and Lady Sudley (who arrived this morning), Lady Charlotte Durham, Hon. Mrs. Grant, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, Mr. and Mrs. Drax Groſvenor, Generals Goldsworthy and Garth, Colonels Cartwright and Fane, Captains Legg, Patterſon, and Goſſlin, and Mr. Price. Her Majeſty at night bathed in the warm bath; the firſt time this ſeaſon.

Aug. 13 This morning the King, after bathing and taking ſome refreſhment, rode out on horſeback, on the Lulworth road, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, Princeſs Amelia, Lady C. Bellayſe, Lord Cathcart, Col. Cartwright, and Mr. Price. The Queen and Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia, attended by Lady Cathcart, paid a viſit to the Counteſs Mansfield, and afterwards went to ſee the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales. After dinner his Majeſty with his attendants walked on the Eſplanade. The Queen and Princeſſes took an airing in two Sociables on the ſands. A ſelect party of Nobility ſpent the evening with their Majeſties at the Lodge.

Aug. 14. This morning the Duke of Cumberland bathed, and afterwards Princeſs Charlotte of Wales. The King, after breakfaſt, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, and Princeſs Amelia, Lady C. Bellayſe, Lord Cathcart, Col. Cartwright, and Mr. Price, rode out on horſeback on the Dorcheſter road. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes, attended by Lady Cathcart, and Lady M. Wynyard, walked to Rodipole, and returned at half-paſt one.

Aug. 15. This morning, after breakfaſt, the Royal Family took an excurſion on board the Cambrian frigate. The Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Blomberg and Mr. Collier, took an airing on the ſands; and the Princeſs Sophia, with the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, the Counteſs of Elgin, and Lady M. Wynyard. In the evening a ſelect party of Nobility were invited to the Lodge.

Aug. 16. His Majeſty and the Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by Lord Cathcart, General Garth, and Colonel Cartwright, rode out on horſeback. The Queen and Princeſſes, and Lady Charlotte Durham, paid a viſit to the Hon. Mr. Damer at Came, where they walked for ſome time in the pleaſure grounds. It being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York; in the evening, the troops in the barracks, and at Camp, were all drawn out, the Light Brigades and Shropſhire militia on the Nothe, the Scotch Greys, York Huzzars, and Somerſet militia, on the hill, by the turnpike; the ſhips in the road having given royal ſalutes, the whole of the military fired a *feu-de-joye*, and then gave three cheers. His Majeſty ſeemed highly pleaſed with the loyalty diſplayed in honour of the Duke of York. At 7 the Royal Family went to ſee "Falſe Impreſſions," and "The Author."

Aug. 17. This morning their Majeſties went to Weymouth church, where a ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Spry, of Radcliff, near Briſtol. After ſervice his Majeſty walked to the Lodge; and at 8 viſited Stacie's rooms, where they promenaded till half-paſt 10, with the Nobility. This evening Lord and Lady Malmeſbury arrived. *(To be continued.)*

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Saturday, July 12.

WILSON *qui tam v.* PHELIPS.

This was an action, in the Court of Common Pleas, for non-reſidence againſt the Rector of the united pariſhes of St. Margaret Pattins and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-ſtreet, and was laid for 12 penalties of 10l. each. It was proved, that, during the whole time of nine years that he held the living, he never reſided one hour, but let one of his parſonages for a *baker's ſhop*, and the other for ſomething ſimilar. The principal defence was, that for a great part of the time ſtated in the declaration, the defendant was ſick, and could not remove from the country where he was to the parſonage. To this it was anſwered, that he had never reſided, and now made no diſpoſitions for that purpoſe. The jury found for the plaintiff—damages 120l.

Tueſday, July 15.

WILSON *v.* GIBBANK. The non-reſidence was proved; but, the declaration calling the pariſh St. Ettleburg, inſtead of St. Ettleburga, the plaintiff was nonſuited.

WILSON *v.* CROWTHER. Three phyſicians proved that the defendant's health would not permit his reſiding in St. Milda, Bread-ſtreet. Plaintiff non-ſuited.

Monday, Auguſt 27.

This day, at the Manſion-houſe, Thomas-William Bartlett and Richard Burdett, both clerks to Mr. Meux the Brewer, were again brought, hand cuffed, before the Lord Mayor, upon a charge of forgery to the amount of 2000l. and were again remanded for farther examination.—They have ſince been diſcharged, for want of evidence.

Henry Horſefall, George Windle, and George Eliot, were likewiſe brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with forging notes of hand, and acceptance, and circulating them, knowing them to be forged. The priſoner George Eliot being admitted King's evidence, he gave an account of his being introduced to theſe men two months ago, by a Mr. Preſton, as a ſervant out of place; that they propoſed his accepting notes for them, which they would ſend into the country for goods, and he was to have

have part of the profit; that he accepted five bills for 10 guineas, 15 guineas, 20 pounds, 30 pounds, and 8 guineas; the two laſt of which being produced, he confeſſed to be his acceptance, and ſaid, he believed them to be wrote by Horſefall, but did not ſee him write them; but they were both preſent when he accepted them at Green-bank, over Black friars-bridge, which he underſtood to be Windle's houſe, although purported to be drawn by Windle at Deptford; and the other by Horſefall, at Stamford, July 31, which day they were both preſent, when Eliot accepted theſe notes. A Solicitor attended for them, and ſaid, he could prove by letters that the priſoner was at Stamford July 31. They were remanded for farther examination.—As a ſhocking inſtance of depravity it ſhould be obſerved, that Windle was a few months ſince diſcharged from Hereford county gaol, where he had been confined ſeven years, under ſentence of death, for a forgery committed in that city. Being a clever fellow, and making ſome diſcoveries at the time, government thought it right to reprieve and reſpite him from time to time. He was tried there by the name of George Clarkſon; and ever ſince his puniſhment was ſuſpended, he conducted himſelf with much propriety, and made himſelf very uſeful to the gaoler, and received the thanks of the county magiſtrates, who interfered to procure him a free pardon.

Sunday, Sept. 14.

Laſt night and this morning ſome infamous attempts were made to induce the populace of the metropolis to follow the example of the provincial towns where outrages have been committed in the markets. Hand bills in writing were thrown about the town, particularly in the public markets, provoking the people to riſe; and inviting them, "as they valued their rights as Engliſhmen, to attend at the Corn-market on Monday, which would ſoon produce a diminution in the price of bread of 6d. in the quartern loaf." Two inflammatory hand-bills of the above tendency, one of a foot ſquare, and written in large Roman characters, the other in a kind of running-hand, were ſtuck up againſt the Monument. Theſe provocations to popular outrage induced the Lord-mayor to take the neceſſary meaſures of precaution to ſecure the public peace. He collected all his civil officers; and received an aſſurance from the united volunteer corps of the Tower, Langbourne, Billingſgate, and Bridge wards, that they would await his orders.

Monday, Sept. 15.

About nine this morning large groupes collected before the Corn-exchange, which increaſed to about 1000 perſons. At 10, they began hiſſing the mealmen and corn-factors going into the market. Some they huſtled, others they pelted with mud. One luſty man, a Quaker, they threw down, and rolled in the kennel. He was much alarmed, and took ſhelter in a houſe, the windows of which were broken by the mob. Some others were alſo thrown down in the ſtreets, and maltreated, by huſtling, throwing of mud, &c. Acts of perſonal violence having been committed, and the diſturbances beginning to wear a ſerious appearance, the Lord-mayor went to Mark-lane about 11, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Hibbert, and was there joined by Sir William Leighton and Mr. Sheriff Flower. His Lordſhip addreſſed the people on the danger and folly of their conduct. He reminded them, that they had as great an intereſt as himſelf in giving ſecurity to the markets; for, unleſs the dealers were protected in bringing their corn to ſell, we muſt then indeed periſh.—The ſpirit of diſcontent and riot, however, ſtill prevailed through this day and the greater part of the evening.

Tueſday, Sept. 16.

An eſpecial Court of Aldermen was held; who, in the moſt temperate yet manly terms, determined to protect the peace of the metropolis; and gave it as their decided opinion, "that, from the beſt information they were able to procure, had not the acceſs to the Corn-market been yeſterday impeded, and the tranſactions therein interrupted, a fall in the price of wheat and flour, much more conſiderable than that which actually took place, would have enſued; and the Court were farther of opinion, that no means can ſo effectually lead to reduce the preſent exceſſive prices of the principal articles of food, as the holding out full ſecurity and indemnification to ſuch lawful dealers as ſhall bring their corn or other commodities to market."

Thurſday, Sept. 18.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION, for ſuppreſſing Riots and Tumults, and for protecting and encouraging the free Supply of the Markets.

GEORGE R.

Whereas it has been repreſented to Us that riotous proceedings have taken place in ſeveral parts of Our Kingdom in conſequence of the high price of proviſions; and that, in ſome inſtances, corn, and other articles of proviſions, have been violently taken from the owners, and in others the prices of thoſe articles have been reduced by threats and intimidations; We, therefore, having taken the ſame into Our moſt ſerious conſideration, and being deeply ſenſible of the many miſchievous conſequences which muſt inevitably enſue to the peace of Our kingdom, and to the lives and properties of Our loving ſubjects, if ſuch proceedings ſhould not be effectually checked; and alſo conſidering that the preſent high price of corn and other proviſions complained of, inſtead of being reduced, muſt neceſſarily be increaſed

increaſed by the continuance of ſuch outrages; and that, with a view to effecting any permanent reduction in the price of proviſions, and enſuring the continued and regular ſupply of the accuſtomed markets, on which the ſubſiſtence of every claſs of Our loving ſubjects muſt neceſſarily depend, it is eſſential that the moſt ample ſecurity be afforded to all farmers, and other lawful dealers in corn, and other articles of proviſion; We have, therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to iſſue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby giving notice of Our determined reſolution, effectually to exert Our Royal Authority for ſuppreſſing and puniſhing every attempt tending to impede the regular ſupplies of the market, or to interrupt or diſturb the free ſale of the articles brought to the ſame, by acts of violence, or by intimidation, or by injuring or moleſting the perſons or properties of any ſuch dealers in corn, or other articles of proviſion; and ſtrictly commanding and requiring all the Lieutenants of Our Counties, and all our Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, and all Our Civil Officers whatſoever, that they do take the moſt effectual means for ſuppreſſing all riots and tumults, and to that end do effectually put in execution an Act of Parliament made in the firſt year of the reign of our late Royal Anceſtor of glorious memory King George the Firſt, intituled, *An Act for preventing tumults and riotous aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing the rioters*, and all other laws and ſtatutes made againſt riots, routs, and unlawful aſſemblies; and do alſo uſe their utmoſt endeavours for diſcovering, ſeizing, and apprehending, the perſons who may be concerned in any ſuch riotous and dangerous practices, to the end that they may be brought to Juſtice; and that the ſaid Lieutenants of our Counties, Juſtices of the Peace, and all other our Civil Officers to whom it may appertain, do give the neceſſary directions that ſufficient watch and ward be duly kept at ſuch times and places as they ſhall judge neceſſary for the preventing and ſuppreſſing the like diſorders: And we do hereby farther ſtrictly charge and command all our officers civil and military, and all our loving ſubjects, that they be aiding and aſſiſting in the execution of our commands herein, and in the ſeizing, apprehending, and taking all perſons who have offended, or ſhall offend in manner aforeſaid. And We do hereby farther charge and command, that the ſaid offenders be proſecuted according to law, We being reſolved to ſuppreſs ſuch riots and tumults by the puniſhment of all ſuch offenders. And We do hereby command the ſaid Lieutenants of our Counties, the reſpective Juſtices of the Peace, and other Magiſtrates aforeſaid, that they do from time to time tranſmit an exact account of what they ſhall do, purſuant to this our Royal Proclamation, to one of our principal Secretaries of State.

Given at our Court at Weymouth, the 18th Day of September, 1800, and in the 40th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Saturday, Sept. 20.

During the greater part of this week ſeveral alarming tumults occurred in the metropolis. Corn-dealers, butchers, bakers, and cheeſemongers, were the objects of popular fury; but the vigour and promptitude of the Chief Magiſtrate, aided by the zeal and alacrity of the Volunteer Aſſociations, prevented the mob (except in two or three inſtances) from effecting any greater miſchief than the breaking of windows and lamps.

Tueſday, Sept. 23.

At a Court of Aldermen held this day, the Lord Mayor congratulated his brethren on the reſtoration of good order and perfect tranquillity in every part of the city. After thanking, in the warmeſt terms, the Officers and the private Gentlemen of the City Aſſociation, for their very manly, humane, and conſtitutional exertions; his Lordſhip added, that he meant to continue his perſonal exertions, and, with a watchful eye, to guard the peace of the metropolis. He therefore firmly relied upon the ſupport of the Gentlemen Volunteers, ſhould there be any neceſſity for their ſervice; which, however, he hoped and believed would not be the caſe. The Court was exceedingly gratified on the occaſion. A correſpondence between his Lordſhip and the Duke of Portland was laid before them, in which his Grace expreſſes his entire ſatisfaction at the meaſures purſued in the city.

Monday, Sept. 29.

It it with peculiar pleaſure we ſtate, that the ſyſtem of riot, which has for ſome time diſturbed the peace of the metropolis and other conſiderable towns, has at length happily ſubſided; and we have additional happineſs in ſtating, that the forbearance of the magiſtrates and military has been every where ſo praiſeworthy, that four only of the diſaffected, throughout the kingdom, have fallen victims to their impetuous paſſions, and the offended law. Every thing is quiet. The markets on Friday, in the metropolis, were perfectly reſtored to confidence and order; proviſions generally declining in price; the happy effect, let us hope, of returning reaſon in the minds of the populace; the conſequence, we are ſure, of vigilance, wiſdom, and moderation in our magiſtrates, and of activity and firmneſs in the military of the country, as well the regulars and militia as the Loyal Aſſociated Volunteers.

The price of the quartern loaf was lowered laſt week a whole aſſize (See p. 910).

GAZETTE.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dublin-caſtle, July 30. HIS MAJESTY has been pleaſed to grant the following dignities: To Charles Henry Earl of Mountrath, the dignity of Baron of Caſtle Coote, co. Roſcommon; and, in default of iſſue, to Charles Henry Coote, eſq. of Foreſt lodge, in the Queen's County;—Hon. Chetwerthy Rowley, Baron Langford, of Sommerhill, co. Meath;—Right Hon. Sir John Blaquiere, bart. K. B. Baron De Blaquiere, of Ardkill, co Londonderry;—Right Hon. Lodge Morres, Baron Frankfort, of Galmoye, co. Kilkenny;—Dame Dorcas Blackwood, widow of Sir John Blackwood, bart. Baroneſs Dufferin and Claneboye, of Ballyleidy and Killyleagh, co. Down; and the dignity of Baron Dufferin and Claneboye to the heirs-male of her body by the ſaid Sir J. Blackwood;—Sir John Henniker, bart. Baron Henniker, of Stratford upon Slaney, co. Wicklow;—Dame Charlotte Newcomen, wife of Sir Wm. Gleadowe Newcomen, bart. Baroneſs Newcomen, of Moſtown, co. Longford; and the dignity of Baron Newcomen, to the heirs-male of her body by the ſaid Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, bart.;—Sir Richard Quin, bart. Baron Adare, of Adare, co. Limerick;—Sir Thomas Mullins, bart. Baron Ventry, of Ventry, co. Kerry;—William Hare, eſq. of Tivoli, Baron Enniſmore, of Enniſmore, co. Kerry;—Joſeph-Henry Blake, eſq. Baron Wallſcourt, of Ardfry, co. Galway; and, in default of iſſue, to the heirs-male of the body of his father, Joſeph Blake, eſq.;—Henry-Moore Sandford, eſq. Baron Mount-Sandford, of Caſtlerea, co. Roſcommon; and, in default of iſſue, to his brother, William Sandford, eſq.; and, in default of his iſſue, to his brother, Geo. Sandford, eſq.;—Henry Prittie, eſq. Baron Donally, of Kiliboy, co. Tipperary;—John Preſton, eſq. Baron Tara, of Bellinter, co. Meath;—Maurice Mahon, eſq. Baron Hartland, of Strokeſtown, co. Roſcommon;—and John Bingham, eſq. Baron Clanmorris, of Newbrook, co. Mayo.

War-office, Aug. 12. *Brevet.* Hon. Col. Thomas Maitland, of the 10th Weſt-India regiment, to be brigadier-general to the forces ſerving under the command of Lt.-gen. Sir James Pulteney.

Dublin caſtle, Aug. 13. Right Hon. Richard Earl of Shannon, K.P. the Right Hon. Iſaac Corry, chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer in this kingdom, the Right Hon. Robert Stewart, commonly called Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh, keeper of his Majeſty's ſignet, or privy ſeal, and chief ſecretary to the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, the Right Hon. Lord Frankfort, and the Right Hon. John Loftus Loftus, commonly called Lord Viſcount Loftus, to be commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer in Ireland.

War office, Aug. 19. *Invalids.* Brevet Lt.-col. James Fahy, from the 60th foot, to be captain of an independent company of invalids at Alderney, *vice* Gordon, placed on the retired liſt.—*Hoſpital ſtaff.* Apothecary William Lempriere, to be purveyor to the forces, *vice* Fielder, placed on half-pay; William Smith, gent. to be deputy-purveyor to the forces, *vice* Innes, promoted; W. Hyam, gent. to be deputy-purveyor to the forces, *vice* Wilſon, placed on half-pay. To be apothecaries to the forces: Surgeon James Fitzgerald, from the 9th foot, *vice* Baillie, promoted; Surgeon John Foreman, from the 49th foot, *vice* Phelan, promoted; Surgeon William Phillips, from the 71ſt foot, *vice* Lempriere.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 26. Right Hon. Alexander Lord Bridport, K. B. admiral of the White, to be general of his Majeſty's marine forces, *vice* Barrington, dec.; and the Right Hon. John Earl St. Vincent, to be lieutenant-general of the ſaid forces, *vice* Lord Bridport.

War-office, Sept. 6. *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Aſſiſtant-inſpector Theodore Gordon, to be deputy-inſpector general of hoſpitals in the Leeward Iſlands.

War-office, Sept. 9. *Invalids.* Lieut. Wm. Sutherland, from the half-pay of the late garriſon-battalion, to be lieutenant in Capt. Peddie's independent company of invalids at Jerſey, *vice* M'Namara, promoted in Lieut.-col. Fraſer's corps. Lieut. Francis Keith, of Major Vavaſour's company, to be adjutant to the Royal Invalids in the iſland of Jerſey, *vice* M'Namara.—*Staff.* Capt. Adolphus Hinaber, of the 68th foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the forces ſerving in the iſland of Minorca, with the rank of major in the army, *vice* Mackenzie, who has joined his regiment.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon W. D. Lawlor, from the half-pay, to be garriſon-ſurgeon at St. Kitt's, *vice* Hill, ſuperſeded.

Dublin-caſtle, Sept. 10. Henry Luttrell, eſq. to be clerk of the Pipe and engroſſer of the Great Roll, in the Court of Exchequer of this kingdom.

War-office, Sept 16. *Invalids.* Lieut. Arthur Fleming, from the invalids at Jerſey, to be lieutenant-in Capt. Lindore's independent company of invalids at Portſmouth, *vice* Ricard, who exchanges. Lt. Edward Ricard, from the invalids at Portſmouth, to be lieutenant in Capt. Smith's independent company of invalids at Jerſey, *vice* Fleming, who exchanges.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Francis Reed, B.D. Marton cum Grafton R. co. York, *vice* Wilſon, dec.

Rev. Zachary Brooke, B.D. Great Hormead V. Herts, *vice* Bateman, promoted.

Rev. John Griffith, M.A. fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, and Rev. George Millers,

Millers, B.A. of St. John's college, elected minor-canons of Ely.

Rev. Thomas Skrimſhire, LL.B. Teſterton R. Norfolk, and Great and Little Hockham V. in the ſame county.

Rev. W. Taylor, Earl Stoneham R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Pemberton, dec.

Rev. Thomas Carlyon, Saxthorpe V. Norfolk, *vice* Taylor, reſigned.

Rev. Geo. Feachem, M.A. Dorking V. Surrey, *vice* Goddinge, dec.

Rev. Marmaduke Wilkinſon, Little Whelnetham R. Suffolk, *vice* Davers, reſigned.

Rev. Richard Foley, M.A. Huntley living, co. Glouceſter.

Rev. E. Evans, Dymock V. co. Glouc.

Rev. Charles Bowles, M.A. elected one of the miniſters of Wimborne Miniſter, co. Dorſet, and Rev. William Churchill, Cann St. Rombold R. in the ſame county, both *vice* Good, dec.

Rev. Wm. Heath Marſh, M.A. Wramplingham R. Norfolk.

Rev. Robert Davers, M.A. Rougham R. Suffolk, *vice* Preſton, dec.

Rev. Lewis Jones, Burton-Bedwardine V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Dr. Blackburne, inſtalled warden of the collegiate church of Chriſt in Manchester, *vice* Aſheton, dec.

Rev. Stephen Thackwell, B.A. Birtſmorton R. co. Worceſter, *vice* Walker, reſigned.

Rev. Thomas Alban, Culmington R. co. Salop.

Rev. George Kingſtone, Syderſtone R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Linton, B.D. fellow of Magdalen coll. Oxf. Dinton living, Wilts, *vice* Deane, dec.

Rev. J. B. Iſaacſon, Iſleham V. (*vice* Steers, dec.) and Wickin perpetual curacy, both co. Cambridge.

Rev. George Waldron, Elmley Lovett R. co. Worceſter, *vice* Burgis, dec.

Hon. and Rev. Armine Wodehouſe, M.A. Carleton Forehoe R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Rodwell, of Hull, North Ferriby V. co. York.

Rev. J. Halliwell, B.D. vicar of Nidd, co. York, Farnham perpetual curacy, *vice* Chapman, reſigned.

Rev. Arthur Loveday, Chilton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Joſeph Langford, firſt portion of Pontesbury living, co. Salop.

Rev. John Churton, Burwarton and Wheathill RR. co. Salop.

Rev. R. Wilkes, M.A. Envil R. co. Stafford, *vice* Downing, dec.

Rev. John Parry, Ewias-Harold living, co. Hereford.

Rev. Charles L. Scott, M.A. of Stutten, Suffolk, Wootton-Courtney R. co. Somerſet, *vice* Bryant, dec.

Rev. Tho. Tennant, Rendham V. Suff.

Rev. Wm. Weatherhead, M.A. Shernborne V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Moon, Chippenham V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Laughton, dec.

Rev. William-Henry Barnard, LL.B. Childſwickham V. in the dioceſe of Glouceſter, *vice* Burgeſs, dec.

Rev. John Norman Ord, B.A. Wheathamſted R. with the chapelry of Harpenden annexed, co. Hereford, *vice* Wheldon, dec.

Rev. Mr. Finch, of Stamford, co. Linc. Burley R. co. Rutland, *vice* Louth, dec.

Rev. Auguſtus Beevor, M.A. Weſt Baſham V. co. Norfolk.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Dr. Rogers, to hold Heddington R. Wilts, with South Cadbury R. co. Somerſet.

Rev. J. Nicholas, LL.D. to hold Weſtport V. and Charlton and Brokenborough chapelries, with Fiſherton-Anger R. Wilts.

Rev. Geo. Biſſet, M.A. to hold Dauntſey R. with Malmſbury V. and the chapelries of Corſtan and Rodborne annexed, Wilts.

P. 699. The Rev. William Bagſhaw Stevens, D.D. died, after a very ſhort illneſs, on the 28th of May laſt, in his 45th year, greatly lamented, from his worth, diſtinguiſhed talents and attainments. He was a native of Abingdon, Berks, and thence elected demy of Magdalen college, Oxford. In 1775, when an under-graduate, he publiſhed a collection of poems, under the title of "Indian Odes," dedicated, by permiſſion, to Lord North, then chancellor of the Univerſity; and, in 1782, a farther collection, "Miſcellaneous." The rectory of Seckington is (as ſtated) in the gift of Sir Francis Burdett, of Foremarke, bart.; but the vicarage of Kingſbury is a Crown living.

P. 700. Beſides the account of George Keate, eſq. given here, ſee a more copious hiſtory of him and his writings, vol. LXVII. pp. 585, 613, 797; alſo his epitaph at Iſleworth, vol. LXIX. p. 325 (and which is *repeated* (with *additions*) in the preſent month, p. 830.)

P. 700, b. James Drummond, the firſt Lord Perth, was deſcended from the houſe of Drummond, formerly Earls of Perth, afterwards Dukes of Perth, whoſe titles were forfeited in the rebellion of 1715. His Lordſhip, being the chief of the antient family, and repreſentative of the titles and eſtates of the Earls of Perth, endeavoured to obtain a reſtoral of the forfeited title of Earl of Perth, in which he did not ſucceed. Before his advancement to the peerage he repreſented Perthſhire; and, in 1797, was created a peer of England, by the title of Lord Perth, Baron Drummond of Stob-hall, co. Perth.

Pp. 701,

Pp. 701, 793. Basil Fielding, Earl of the county of Denbigh, in Great Britain, Earl of Desmond, in Ireland, Viscount Fielding and Callan, Baron St. Liz, Lord Fielding of Newnham-Paddox, in the county of Warwick, Baron Fielding of Lecaghe, in the county of Kildare, was the sixth Earl of Denbigh and the fifth of Desmond. His eldest son, William-Robert Lord Viscount Fielding, M. P. for Beeralston (who deceased before his father), left issue by his lady, Miss Powis, daughter of Thomas first Lord Lilford, three sons and a daughter. The eldest son, born 1796, succeeds to the earldoms of Denbigh and Desmond.—The portraits of the Fielding family, down to the time of James I. are drawn, in a kneeling posture, on the parlour-window at Newnham, the men in armour, and the women in the dress of the times they respectively lived in, with their coats of arms on their mantle. The celebrated Henry Fielding was descended from a branch of the house of Denbigh.

P. 702, b. Mr. Cooper, the brewer, at Leatherhead, was formerly coachman to the late Sir Charles Talbot, and died possessed of 80,000 l.

P. 797, a. The Lord Dunsany was united to Miss Smith April 24, 1797.—Qu. Whether the title of Lord Kingsland be extinct?

Ibid. b. A subsequent account thus relates the death of Major J. Hawkes, of the Bombay artillery: "Waiting, on the evening of *March* 12, at the fort for the ferry-boat to take him across, on his return to Colaba, he, to dissipate the time, resolved to bathe, and plunged into the water, but, from some unknown cause, did not rise. Immediate search was made for the body, which was not found till the following day; and, on the succeeding morning, it was interred with military honours."

P. 798, b. The Right Hon. George Mason Villiers, Earl Grandison, Viscount Villiers, and Viscount Grandison of Dromana, was born July 23, 1751; succeeded to the honours on the death of his mother, Elizabeth Countess Grandison (so created in 1767), at Spa, 1782, being then the Lord Villiers, only survivor of seven sons and one daughter, and took his seat in the House of Peers of Ireland May 4, 1784. On the 10th of February, 1774, his Lordship was united to the Lady Gertrude Conway-Seymour, fourth daughter of Francis late Marquis of Hertford. By her Ladyship, since deceased, he has left issue an only daughter, the Lady Gertrude-Emilia Villiers, born 1778. This noble branch of the house of Villiers is descended from Sir Edward Villiers, elder brother of George the celebrated Duke of Buckingham, both of whom were sons of Sir George Villiers,—Sir George Villiers had issue by his first wife, Audrey, daughter of William Saunders, of Harrington, esq. two sons: 1. Sir William, ancestor to the baronet family of Villiers, now extinct; 2. Sir Edward, ancestor to the Lords Grandison in Ireland, and to the Earls of Jersey in England. By his second wife he was father of three sons: 1. John, afterwards Lord Villiers and Viscount Purbeck; 2. George, the great Duke of Buckingham; 3. Christopher, created Earl of Anglesea and Baron of Daventry.—Sir Edward, elder brother of the Duke, settled in Ireland, was embassador at Bohemia, &c. &c. By his marriage with Barbara St. John (niece of Oliver St. John, Lord Grandison, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lydiard Tregone, in Wiltshire) the title of Viscount Grandison devolved upon his eldest son, who was father of Barbara Duchess of Cleveland; but dying without issue, as also his next brother, George, the third son, succeeded, who had issue by the Lady Mary Leigh, daughter of Francis Earl of Chichester, and was ancestor to the late Earl Grandison; from the youngest son, Edward, descended the Earls of the isle of Jersey. John, the fourth Viscount Grandison (of the name of Villiers, the St. Johns being the former possessors of the honour) was elevated to the dignity of Earl Grandison; but dying without issue-male, as also did his two sons, James Lord Villiers, and William Lord Villiers, the earldom became extinct, the viscounty of Grandison descended to the Earl of Jersey (descended from the younger brother of the first Lord Grandison of the name of Villiers), but the estates devolved to his only daughter, the Lady Elizabeth Villiers, who, being representative of the noble house of Villiers, was created Viscountess Villiers and Countess Grandison. She was mother of the noble Earl whose death we now commemorate. The remains of George Villiers, Earl Grandison, were conveyed, with much funeral solemnity, to the family-vault at Dromana, in the county of Waterford, in Ireland. His Lordship is succeeded by his only daughter, the Lady Gertrude-Emilia Villiers, of Dromana, in Ireland, and lady of the bed-chamber to the Princesses, and the now representative of the elder branch of the house of Villiers, as the Earl of Jersey is of the younger branch thereof.

P. 802. For "the Hon. Lady Powell," read "the Right Hon. the Lady Anne Powell, fourth daughter of John Stratford, Earl of Aldborough, sister of the present Earl and Amelia Viscountess Powerscourt (mother of Richard Lord Powerscourt). The Lady Anne married, early in life, George Powell, esq. but hath left no issue."

P. 805, a. The Rev. Mr. Filewood, of Mickleham, Surrey, had for some time been in a state of despondency, and seemed

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to be disposed to put an end to his life. The family had carefully removed every thing out of his reach that could enable him to execute such a desperate intention. While in this state his son, a very amiable young man, who is in the army, came on a visit to the family, and unfortunately left a loaded pistol upon the table in his father's room, while he went to see his horse placed in the stable. The old gentleman immediately took advantage of his son's absence, and shot himself through the head. It is proper to observe, that the young gentleman had not had an opportunity of communicating with the family after his arrival, in order to learn the situation of his father's mind, and, consequently, has no reason to reproach himself for a want of due care on the occasion.

Births.

Aug. 14. At Murthly castle, Lady Stewart, a daughter.

24. At Yester-house, the Marchioness of Tweedale, three sons, two of whom were still-born.

25. At Walcot, co. Northampton, Lady Charlotte Duncombe, a son.

27. At her house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess of Sefton, a son.

31. At his Lordship's house in Piccadilly, Lady Cholmondeley, a son.

Lately, the wife of Mr. Kefteven, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Boyd, of the Portman Arms, Quebec-street, two daughters and a son; all, with the mother, likely to do well.

At Charlton, Kent, Mrs. Lindsay, a son.

Sept. 2. At his seat in Hertfordshire, the wife of Charles Morgan, esq. M. P. a son.

3. At Mulgrave castle, Lady Mulgrave, a daughter.

4. At his seat, Brockenhurst, Hants, the wife of Robert Smith, jun. esq. a son.

10. At Oakedge, co. Stafford, the lady of Sir Francis Ford, bart. a daughter.

14. At Kensington, the wife of Captain Puget, of the royal navy, a son.

16. At his Lordship's seat, Coolhurst, Sussex, the lady of Lord Viscount Carlies, a son.

17. At Brooksby, co. Leicester, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ellis, a son.

23. At his house in Spring-garden, Charing-cross, the wife of George Hammond, esq. of the foreign department, a son.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of Reginald Pole Carew, esq. a son.

24. At his Lordship's house in Tenterden-street, Lady Charles Somerset, a son.

Marriages.

Jan. 29. Hon. Andrew Ramsay, brother to the Earl of Dalhousie, of the E. India Company's civil establishment at Ghazepore, to Miss Rachel Cock, of Rampore, Benares.

July 17. At Much Marcle, co. Hereford, Rob. Chatfield, esq. of Powson, near Ross, to Miss S. Money, daughter of William M. esq. of Hornhouse, in the same county.

25. At Ury Kincardine, John Innes, esq. of Cowie, W. S. to Miss Barclay, daughter of the late Robert B. esq. of Ury, M. P. for the county of Kincardine.

26. Wm. Lambert, esq. of Woodmanstone, Surrey, to Miss Nutty Hutchinson, dau. of James H. esq. of Little St. Helen's.

Mr. William Hunter, of Whitby, to Miss Margaret Coverdale, daughter of Norrison C. esq. of Limehouse.

28. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Major Gordon, to Mrs. Gorges.

At Llan Sen Fraed. co. Monmouth, Edward Frere, esq. of Clydach, second son of the M. P. for Norwich, to Miss Greene, eldest dau. of Jas. G. esq. M. P. for Arundel.

29. At Brackley, Mr. Richard Goodman, tanner, to Miss Arnold, sister of Tho. A. esq.

Mr. Jagger, farmer, of Chalvey-green, near Windsor, aged 70, to his servant-girl, Betty Thomas, aged 22, the daughter of a labouring man, of Crompton, near Ilsley, Berks, who has 10 children. The parson of the parish took the tenth child, and has entirely brought it up and educated it at his own expence.

At Foston, co. Linc. Mr. Jn. Mansfield, of the Neptune inn, Hull, to Miss Winter.

At Kington Magna, Dorset, Mr. Thomas Kellowe, of Berwick St. James, Wilts, to Miss E. Lovell, of Niland, Dorset.

31. At Ashton-under-Lyne, the Rev. Jn. Hayes Pett, to Miss Astley, eldest daughter of the late John A. esq. of Dukenfield.

Rev. John Hussey Burgh, only son of the late Chief Baron B. of Donore, in Ireland, to Miss Mary Burgh, eldest daughter of the late Robert B. esq.

At Nottingham, Mr. Jn. Tyrrell, hosier, of Fleet-street, Lond. to Miss Anne Storks, eldest daugh. of R. S. gent. of Nottingham.

Aug. 1. At Thames Ditton, Surrey, William Murray, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Virgin, only dau. of Samuel V. esq. of Ruxley.

Thomas Rowlandson, esq. of Watling-street, to Miss Stuart, daughter of Geo. S. esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, Surrey.

2. Mr. Jeremiah Howard, to Miss Pitcher, both of Northfleet, Kent.

4. At Northwingfield, co. Derby, Mr. Thomas Green, jun. of Alfreton, to Miss Mary Sterland, of Sidon-hall.

5. At Great Gaddesden, James Pickford, esq. of Market-street, to Miss Grant.

Mr. Shackleford, to Miss Chapman, both of Lutterworth, co. Leicester.

At Dinton, co. Cambridge, James John Hume, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Nathaniel H. to Miss Randolph, eldest daughter of the Rev. Herbert H.

7. At Elsworth, co. Cambridge, Charles Bedford, esq. proctor, of Doctors Commons, to Miss Desborough, of Huntingdon.

Robert

Robert Kingſton, eſq. of Coleman-ſtreet, to Miſs Wykeham, of Greenwich.

Henry Van Bodicoate, eſq. to Miſs Geſſip, both of Bridewell precinct.

11. At Cordale, Hubert Marſhall, eſq. to Miſs Stirling, eldeſt daugh. of John S. eſq.

At Paiſley, Mr. Wm. Griffen, merchant, to Miſs Margaret Boyle.

12. Mr. Noyes, meſſenger to the Office for Trade, to Miſs Charlotte Todd, of Penrith.

13. William Lock, jun. eſq. of Norbury park, Surrey, to Miſs Jennings, only dau. of H. Conſtantine J. eſq. of Shiplake co. Oxf.

At Weymouth, Mr. Tho. Ridout, of Seaborough, to Miſs Martin, of Seaborough-ho.

14. Mr. Bryan Crowther, ſurgeon, of Boſwell-court, Carey-ſtreet, to Miſs Charlotte Hacket, daughter of Andrew H. eſq. of Spratton-place, co. Northampton.

18. At Southwell, Major Hawley, of the 45th foot, to Miſs Sarah Hodgkinſon.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Tho. Beaumont, farmer and lime-burner, of Barrow-upon-Soar, to Miſs Palmer.

At Weſton, the Rev. W. Stabback, of Exeter, to Miſs E. Hoblyn, daughter of the Rev. J. H. of Padſtow, Cornwall.

19. Mr. T. Biſh, jun. of London, to Miſs Collier, of Worceſter.

At Exeter, the Rev. C. Tucker, of Kilmington, Devon, to Miſs Symons, you. dau. of the late Wm. S. eſq. of Hatt, co. Cornwall.

Mr. Biſſet, hoſier, to Miſs Oldknow, eldeſt daugh. of Joſ. O. eſq. both of Nottingham.

David Lloyd, eſq. captain of the Hyæna frigate, to Miſs Purver, daughter of the late John P. eſq. of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

20. Mr. Dunn, bookſeller, of Nottingham, to Miſs Luckman, of Coventry.

21. At Stoke Newington, Mr. Joſhua Wilcox, to Miſs Crow, of Margate.

Mr. William Elwell, of Birmingham, to Miſs Nelly Elwell, youngeſt daugh. of Edward E. eſq. of Weſt Bromwich.

At Derby, Mr. Calton, ſurgeon, of Nottingham, to Miſs O'Brien, daughter of Mr. O'B. of the Derby theatre.

23. Mr. Vines, of Furnival's inn, to Miſs Gibbs, of Wellingborough, co. Northampt.

Mr. Jas. Croſby, of Oxford-ſtreet, ſilkmercer, to Miſs Anne Wright, daughter of Jn. W. eſq. of Culgarth, Northumberland.

Capt. Rob. Grey, of the E. India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Bate, of Cornhill.

25. At the houſe of Mrs. Brownlow, in Merrion-ſquare, Dublin, the Hon. Jn. Veſey, eldeſt ſon of Lord Viſcount de V. to Miſs Brownlow, fourth daughter of the late Right Hon. William B.

At Barnbarroch, Mr. George Milligan, ſurgeon, of Glenarm, to Miſs Cairns.

26. At Perth, Capt. Thomas Robertſon, of the 3d battalion of Breadalbane fencible infantry, to Miſs Stalker, only daughter of John S. eſq. of Coblesheugh, near Perth.

At Northill, co. Bedford, the Rev. Thomas Hornby, M. A. rector of Waddeſdon, Bucks, and vicar of Ravenſthorpe, co. Northampton, to Miſs Fyſhe Palmer, of Ickwell, co. Bedford.

At Roſthern, in Cheſhire, the Rev. Robert Wright, rector of Wold, co. Northampton, to Miſs Maſſey, eldeſt daughter of the late James M. eſq. of Roſthern.

28. By ſpecial licence, at St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Earl Talbot, to Miſs Lambart, eldeſt daughter of the late Charles L. eſq. of Beau-park, in Ireland.

By ſpecial licence, Peter Wybrants Broadley, eſq. ſon of Peter B. eſq. of Southwark, to Miſs Sophia Newington, daughter of Dr. N. of Ticehurſt, Suſſex.

At Netherbury, co. Dorſet, Rev. Thomas Le Meſurier, to Miſs Bandinal, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. B.

At Weymouth, Capt. Fitzgerald, of the royal navy, to Miſs Jane Welch.

Mr. Jn. Hall, merchant, of Hull, to Miſs Bland, daugh. of Alderman B. of Newark.

29. At Hendon, Middleſex, Robert Kirwan, eſq. of Lime ſtreet, merchant, to Miſs Elizabeth-Anne Bond, daughter of John B. eſq. of Hendon, in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At Mary-la-Bonne church, Jn. Tickell, eſq. of Hambledon, Hants, to Lady Caſilda Stanhope, ſecond daughter of Earl S.

30. J. Bridges, eſq. to Mrs. Mallerby, of Elizabeth-place, Lambeth.

31. At Spondon, Rob. Holden, jun. eſq. of Darley, to Miſs Drury Lowe, only dau. of W. Drury L. eſq. of Locko park, Derby.

Sept. 1. At Ardenconnel, co. Dumbarton, James Monteith, eſq. merchant, of Glaſgow, to Miſs Buchanan, eldeſt daughter of Andrew B. eſq. of Ardenconnel.

2. At Comrie-houſe, co. Perth, David Wedderburn, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir John W. bart. of Ballendean, to Miſs Margaret Brown, dau. of Geo. B. eſq. one of his Majeſty's commiſſioners of excife for Scotland.

3. At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. Henry Wanſey, of Warminſter, Wilts, to Miſs Elizabeth Wanſey, of Camberwell.

4. John-Edmund Dowdeſwell, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, youngeſt ſon of the late Rt. Hon. Wm. D. to Miſs Brietzcke, daugh. of the late Charles B. eſq. of St. James's place.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Lord Viſcount Tamworth, ſon of Earl Ferrers, to the Hon. Miſs Curzon, niece to Lord Scarſdale.

6. At Chelſea, John Moorhouſe, eſq. to Miſs Mould, of Sloane-ſquare.

7. Philip Glover, eſq. to Miſs Campbell, daughter of Duncan C. eſq.

8. Godfrey Higgins, eſq. of Skellowgrange, near Doncaſter, to Miſs Thorp, only daughter and heireſs of the late Rd. T. eſq.

9. At Ealing, Middleſex, Mr. Geo. Boyce, ſon of Rev. Mr. B. of Wingfield, in Windſor foreſt, to Miſs Martha Peirce, of Colnbrook; alſo, Mr. Thomas Dalby, of Wingfield, to Miſs Elizabeth Peirce.

10. Sir

10. Sir Charles-Henry Knowles, bart. rear-admiral of the White, to Miſs Charlotte Johnſtone, daughter of Charles J. eſq. of Ludlow.

11. Mr. Claude Ollivier, of Boulton-ſtr. to Miſs Anne Wilby, of Bond ſtreet.

13. At Lambeth, Mr. John-Hen. Wackerbarth, of Parſons'-ſtreet, to Miſs Anne Kemble, of St. Swithin's-lane.

15. At Barnſtaple, Devon, the Rev. Daniel Palmer, to Miſs Eliz. Alleyne, niece of Sir John A. bart. of Meſner-hall, Eſſex.

16. At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Young, to Miſs Walcot.

17. The Marquis of Bute, to Miſs Coutts, dau. of Tho. C. eſq. banker, of the Strand.

18. Mr. Thomas Fleming, of Bermondſey, to Miſs Harriet Brandon, daugh. of the late Thomas B. eſq. of Newington, Surrey.

19. James Clay, eſq. of Old Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Emes, of Argyle-ſtreet.

20. At Wimbledon, Surrey, by ſpecial licence, Col. Onſlow, ſon of Middleton O. eſq. to Miſs Sophia Luſhington, daughter of Sir Stephen L. bart.

22. John Gregſon, eſq. of Durham, to Miſs Allgood, of Weſtgate, in Weardale.

23. At Stoke Newington, Hen. Brooke, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Robley.

Deaths.

March AT Madras, Dr. John Ewart, ... phyſician to the Britiſh Eſtabliſhment at Ceylon, and third ſon of the Rev. John E. late miniſter of Troqueer. He was, a few years ago, an eminent phyſician at Bath.

April... At Coventry, aged between 60 and 70, Geo. Parker, projector of the Plan of Police in Dublin, author of "Life's Painter," "A View of Society and Manners in high and low Life," and ſeveral other things, that evince him to have been a man of much knowledge of the world, and poſſeſſed of no inconſiderable degree of genius. He was a moſt eccentric character, and in the courſe of his life had experienced almoſt every viciſſitude of fortune. In his latter days his improvidences had helped to ſink him into obſcurity, though formerly his wit and humour had rendered him generally known as an appendage to almoſt every convivial company. He was alſo as well known in the theatrical circles. He was a native of Green-ſtreet, in Kent; and, about 40 years ago, kept an inn (the King's Head) at Canterbury, where he failed; but *not* in conſequence of any impoſition on the Duc de Nivernois, as hath been aſſerted in the news-papers, and as Parker himſelf would make us believe in the account he publiſhed of himſelf in his "View of Society;" for that tranſaction took place at another inn (the Red Lion). After this, and a ſubſequent failure in London, Parker became an itinerant lecturer.

May 15. At Paris, aged 70, Mark-Antony James Rochon de Chabannes, author of ſeveral dramatic pieces, and of ſome miſcellaneous works.

24. At Trinidad, Mr. Wm. Backhouſe, only ſon of Mr. Wm. B. of Sedbergh, York.

June 14. Aſſaſſinated, while walking on the terrace of his garden, near the head-quarters, at Cairo, giving orders to a builder, Gen. Kleber, commander in chief of the French army in Egypt; to which he ſucceeded on the departure of Bonaparte, and in which he is ſucceeded by General Menou. The murder, it ſeems, was committed by Souleyman, a native of Aleppo, a fanatick, inſtigated (as Menou makes it appear) by the Aga of the Janiſſaries in the army of the Grand Vizier. The aſſaſſin, who confeſſed the fact, was ſentenced to have his right hand burned off, to be impaled alive in the preſence of the army, and there to remain till devoured by birds of prey. Three ſheiks, who were acquainted with his intentions, and did not impart them, were alſo ſentenced to ſuffer death by decapitation. Gen. K. was interred, on the 27th, in the entrenched camp, called after the name of Ibrahim Bey, with the greateſt military-honours, and a funeral oration was delivered by Citizen Fourier, the French commiſſary to the Divan.—It is a remarkable coincidence, that Kleber's death, and that of Deſſaix at the battle of Marengo, took place, in Egypt and Italy, on the ſame day, and at the ſame hour. Kleber commanded in Lower and Deſſaix in Upper Egypt, while Bonaparte was there; and the French Government have ordered a monument to be erected to their joint memories in the Places de Victoires at Paris.

26. At Montego bay, Jamaica, Robert Jackſon, eſq. captain of Fort Charlotte, at Lucea, colonel of the Jamaica militia, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and formerly one of the members of the Houſe of Aſſembly of that iſland. His exertions in the ſervice of his country during the Maroon war are ſuppoſed to have laid the foundation of the diſeaſe which hath proved fatal to him and an irreparable loſs to his family and friends.

July... At his houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, Samuel Ireland, eſq. author of a number of elegant and eſteemed works, and particularly known to the world as the poſſeſſor of the forged MSS. aſcribed to Shakſpeare. He was originally a mechanick in Spitalfields, but, taking advantage of the proſperity of the age, commenced ſpeculator in books, prints, and drawings. He had ſome ſkill in drawing and engraving, and, with the experience he had acquired of the public taſte, fought to turn it to account, by combining it with deſcription, under the name of Travels. With this view he publiſhed, in 1790, "A

picturesque

picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant, and Part of France, made in the Autumn of 1789." Encouraged by the ſucceſs of this attempt, he produced, in 1792, "Picturesque Views on the River Thames," 2 vols. 8vo; and, in 1793, "Picturesque Views on the River Medway," in one volume. Theſe works were illuſtrated with engravings in aquatinta, which are not deſtitute of merit, and were much admired. In 1794 Mr. Ireland publiſhed a very uſeful and ingenious work, under the title of "Graphic Illuſtrations of Hogarth;" and it was a ſingular coincidence, that, about the ſame time, Mr. John Ireland, alſo a mechanick, but no wiſe related or connected, publiſhed a book on the ſame ſubject, called "Hogarth Illuſtrated." The next tranſaction in which Mr. Samuel Ireland ſolicited the attention of the publick was the diſgraceful forgery of the Shakſpeare papers, in 1796. In that year, after an oſtentatious diſplay of the ſuppoſed treaſure at his houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet, Mr. I. publiſhed, in a four-guinea volume, "Miſcellaneous Papers and legal Inſtruments, under the Hand and Seal of William Shakſpeare: including the Tragedy of King Lear, and a ſmall Fragment of Hamlet, from the original MSS. in the Poſſeſſion of Samuel Ireland." The circumſtances attending the diſcovery and expoſure of this audacious attempt on the public confidence are too public and too recent to require recapitulation. It was averred, both by father and ſon, that the impoſition originated with, and was entirely conducted by, the young man, without the privity or participation of his parent; but this fact many ſtrong circumſtances lead us to doubt: the complicity appears obvious, and it even ſeems that ſome part of the forgery could not have been conducted by the ſon alone. The father ſeems alſo to have felt the indignation of a diſappointed ſpeculatiſt, which he vented in two angry pamphlets againſt Mr. Malone, the firſt detector of the impoſture. His laſt publication, which is very recent, is "Picturesque Views, with an hiſtorical Account, of the Inns of Court in London and Weſtminſter," in one large octavo volume, price 2l. 2s. or, on quarto paper, 4l. 4s. which has appeared ſince his deceaſe, Mr. I. having died on the day he had ſent the laſt ſheet of it to preſs.

5. At Tobago, Daniel Weir Wilkinſon, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late Jacob W. eſq.

6. At Martinique, Brigadier-gen. Twentyman, a very amiable gentleman. Seven officers of his regiment (the 87th) are alſo dead. Fifty-two privates of the 14th foot died there between April and July.

19. At Demerara, Samuel Langford, youngeſt ſon of Rev. Dr. L. of Eton coll.

22. At Hackney, Middleſex, in his 64th year, after a few days illneſs, Mr. James Stratton, who, for many years, and with good repute, has carried on an extenſive buſineſs, in the care of inſane perſons, at Bethnal-green and Hackney.

27. At St. Peterſburg, aged 2, the young Grand Ducheſs, Maria-Alexandrowna.

Aug. 1. Mr. John Barnes, farmer, of Long Sutton, co. Lincoln.

2. At Venice, the Counteſs Lucy Barbara, wife of his Excellency the Count Antonio B. patrician of Venice, and only ſurviving child of the late Jn. Paradiſe, eſq.

10. At Brighthelmſtone, in his 63d year, William-Henry Coefvelt, eſq.

11. Suddenly, at Farringdon, co. Berks, Mrs King, of that place; who buried her youngeſt daughter, Miſs E. King, about ſix weeks before, who died at Briſtol hot wells, of a deep decline.

Mr. Gill, carpenter, of Exeter-ſtr. Strand.

15. At Kilmarnock, Miſs Mary Parker, daughter of Hugh P. eſq.

Miſs Smith, of Cambridge; ſee p. 888.

16. Drowned, when bathing in the ſea, near Hornſea, Mr. Bainton, one of the proprietors of the cotton and carpet manufactory at Wansforth, near Driffield. He had obſerved to the man at the bathing-houſe, that he could ſwim very well, but lately had been ſubject to the cramp. The man admoniſhed him not to venture too far. After ſwimming ſome time, he was heard to cry for help; but all human aid was rendered uſeleſs by the diſtance he had got from the ſhore.

At Lewes, Suſſex, William Grantham, eſq. Accompanied by his ſon and another gentleman, he rode from Brighthelmſtone to the race-courſe at Lewes, where one of the chains occaſionally placed acroſs it at each end of the railing, to keep out carriages, being down, they concluded the other had been left in a ſimilar ſituation, and ſet off on a full gallop to try the ſpeed of their horſes; but the other chain being up, which the duſk of the evening prevented their ſeeing, they rode againſt it, and were, with their horſes, thrown with great violence to the ground. Mr. Grantham's ſon and the other gentleman ſoon recovered themſelves, and got up unhurt; but the father, having unhappily ſuffered a fracture of the vertebræ of the neck, he expired on the ſpot, without uttering a word. His body was afterwards taken, in a poſt-chaiſe, to his lodgings in North-ſtreet, Lewes, where the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

18. At Bugbrook, co. Northampton, Richard Adams, gent.

19. Robert Spencer, eſq. late of Hodſack, near Blyth, co. Nottingham.

Mr. Dean, maltſter, and inſpector of the poor of Exeter.

20. Aged 75, in an apoplectic fit, at his lodgings in High-ſtreet, Margate, Francis Martin, eſq. of Charter-houſe-ſquare, late principal

principal ſecretary to the Bank of England. He went down with his family on-board the boy the preceding week.

Mr. Wm. Mace, blackſmith, of Chelmſford, Eſſex. The circumſtances which led to the death of this young man, who was much reſpected in his ſituation, were of a remarkable and melancholy nature. He had of late, in ſeveral inſtances, ſhewn evident ſymptoms of inſanity; but, as they were ſuppoſed to proceed from ſome cauſe of vexation or diſappointment, were little noticed till the morning of the 14th, when he was miſſing, and then ſome fears were entertained for his ſafety. No tidings, however, could be obtained of him till an expreſs arrived to inform the family that he had been found, known by the direction of a letter in his pocket, by a bricklayer, who had occaſion to paſs that way to his work, in a wood about 8 miles beyond Colcheſter, called Bromley Wood, where his attention was called to the ſpot by the groans of Mr. Mace, who was in a ſituation too ſhocking to deſcribe; a knife laid by his ſide, which the unhappy man had uſed againſt his life, and he had loſt a great quantity of blood. By the kind aſſiſtance of the neighbourhood he was removed to a public-houſe, where he again attempted to put an end to his exiſtence, by ſtabbing himſelf in the ſide. From that time he was ſenſible at intervals, and gave directions for the diſpoſal of his property; but, on being aſked his reaſon for having abſented himſelf from home, he immediately relapſed into his former ſtate of mind, and ſaid that two perſons had uſed him ill, by ſtriking him till his noſe bled; that he, however, eſcaped; and, although they had two faſt horſes, were not able to overtake him. This unfortunate man was ſeen upon the road, travelling at the rate of 8 miles an hour. His ſhoes and ſtockings were torn off in traverſing the wood, through the briars and brambles, and his feet and legs much lacerated. He was to have been married in a few days.

At Bandon, in Ireland, of a fever, Enſign John Spencer Peacocke, of the 3d foot, youngeſt ſon of Marmaduke P. eſq. of Cavendiſh-ſquare.

21. At Cheſter, the Rev. Joſeph Eaton, M. A. late rector of Thurſtaſton, and minor-canon of the former place for ſeveral years. As a claſſical ſcholar he was very eminent; taking his learning early, he became maſter of the Greek Teſtament at 9 years of age. But this was not his chief attainment; as a man and Chriſtian miniſter he was univerſally beloved, for unaffected kindneſs of heart and benevolence of diſpoſition. He was no pedant; on the contrary, he was too diffident, though poſſeſſed of the firſt-rate abilities, and excellently qualified for any claſſical undertaking. He was a tender huſband, affectionate father, and ſincere friend. He was formerly of Brazen Noſe college, Oxford, where he graduated as B. A.; afterwards, being in orders, he took his degree of M.A. at Peterhouſe, Cambridge. W. E.

21. At Stonehouſe, Warbleton, Suſſex, in his 72d year, the Rev. Henry Harcourt, many years rector of the pariſhes of Harbleton and Crowhurſt.

Aged 84, Mrs. Rebecca Knight, widow, of Carlton-Moorland, near Lincoln.

22. Aged 64, Mrs. Aſhley, of Lincoln, widow of James A. formerly keeper of the Adam and Eve public-houſe in that city.

At Hamburgh, aged 76, Mr. Jacob Albrech, the oldeſt and principal burgomaſter and generaliſſimo of that city.

Mr. Thomas Winkworth, flour-factor, Broken wharf, Thames-ſtreet.

23. At Brighthelmſtone, Mrs. Pitt, wife of Thomas P. eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet.

At his houſe in Portland-place, aged 78, John Purling, eſq.

At Falkirk, Scotland, in his 81ſt year, Mr. Peter Henderſon, writer.

At Fraſerburgh, William Troop, eſq. captain of the Fraſerburgh volunteers, and late in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Mr. Willſon, cooper, of Leiceſter.

After two days illneſs, the Rev. John Cleoburey, M. A. vicar of St. Helen's, Abingdon, Berks.

24. Aged about 30, Mr. Thomas Marſhall, of Carlton-Moorland, farmer.

Aged 70, after a long illneſs, Mr. John Bateman, attorney, of Derby. He was coroner of the county, which office he had held upwards of 40 years, and the oldeſt public officer in it.

At Penkridge, near Birmingham, a poſt-chaiſe, in which were Mr. Farror and Mr. and Mrs. Twemlow, of Birmingham, in driving furiouſly into the yard of the Littleton Arms inn, and one of the traces breaking, was overſet with ſuch violence as to occaſion the almoſt inſtant death of Mrs. T. and materially hurt both the gentlemen.

After a lingering illneſs, Henry Chivers Vince, eſq. of Cliſt-hall, Wilts.

In Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the Hon. Mrs. Shirley, relict of the Hon. Geo. S. of Eatington, co. Warwick.

25. At the Medical Society's houſe in Bolt-court, Fleet-ſtr. Mrs. Anne Wheeler, wife of Mr. Thomas W. apothecary.

At Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, aged 80, much reſpected, Mr. Whitehouſe, common brewer.

In his 71ſt year, the Rev. Henry Hough, M. A. vicar of Granby cum Sutton, co. Nottingham, and of Huſe, co. Leiceſter, 1756; rector alſo of Redmile, co. Leic. 1770; and in the commiſſion of the peace for the latter county. His wife died February 18 (ſee p. 286.)

Aged 70, Mr. Thomas Lund, attorney at law, of York.

At

At Putney, Surrey, aged 80, Samuel Lund, eſq.

At his ſeat, Mill-hill, Eſſex, Alexander Peter Allen, eſq.

William Dupree, an exciſe-officer. Going on-board the Lord Nelſon, at Union-ſtairs, Wapping, he fell overboard and was drowned.

At her houſe in Portman-ſquare, in an advanced age, Mrs. Montagu, relict of the late Edward M. eſq. of Denton caſtle, co. Northumberland, grandſon to the firſt Earl of Sandwich, daughter of Matthew Robinſon, eſq. late of Weſt-Layton, co. York, and of Horton, in Kent, ſiſter to the preſent Lord Rokeby, and diſtinguiſhed for her benevolence to the poor chimney-ſweepers, whom ſhe annually entertained with roaſt beef and plumb pudding every May-day, on the lawn before her houſe, and who will have great reaſon to lament her death, though it can hardly be doubted but ſhe has made ſome proviſion for this pitiable race, for ſhe moſt ſincerely felt the genuine impulſe of

"Charity which glows beyond the tomb."

Mrs. M. was an excellent ſcholar, and poſſeſſed a ſound judgement and an exquiſite taſte. Her "Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Shakſpeare," in anſwer to the frivolous objections of Voltaire, muſt always rank with the beſt illuſtrations of the tranſcendent powers of our great Engliſh Poet. It is not an elaborate expoſition of obſcure paſſages, but a comprehenſive ſurvey of the ſublimity of his genius, of his profound knowledge of human nature, and of the wonderful reſources of his imagination. This eſſay is, we believe, the only work of which Mrs. Montagu publicly avowed herſelf to be the author; but it is well known that ſhe aſſiſted the firſt Lord Lyttelton in the compoſition of his "Dialogues of the Dead;" and ſome of the beſt of thoſe dialogues, by his Lordſhip's own acknowledgement, were the efforts of her pen. Lord L. was very much attached to her; and, if he had been free from matrimonial connexions, ſhe might have commanded his title and fortune. Mrs. M, however, it was imagined, was attached to Pulteney, the famous Earl of Bath. She accompanied this nobleman and his lady on a tour through Germany. Mrs. Montagu peculiarly excelled in epiſtolary compoſition; and her letters, in point of learning, judgement, and elegance, far exceed thoſe of her nameſake, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, even ſuppoſing that the latter was really the author of the letters attributed to her, which, however, have long been known to be in a great meaſure fictitious. Mrs. Montagu was a near relation of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, to whoſe care ſhe devolved in early life, and who ſuperintended her education with parental fondneſs. It is ſaid that ſhe made ſo early a diſplay of her tendency to literature, that ſhe had tranſcribed the whole of the Spectators before ſhe was 8 years of age. Incredible as this ſtory ſeems to be, it has been atteſted by the beſt authority, and was always ſolemnly affirmed by the late Dr. Monſey, phyſician of Chelſea college, a particular friend of Dr. Middleton, and of Mrs. Montagu. The epiſtolary correſpondence that took place between Dr. Monſey and Mrs. Montagu, during her tour in Germany, and, indeed, through the whole of their intercourſe for upwards of 30 years, affords proofs of uncommon talents, original humour, and acute obſervation on both ſides. We ſincerely hope that theſe letters, at leaſt thoſe of Mrs. Montagu, will be ſubmitted to the world, as they contain nothing but what would tend to impreſs mankind with high reverence for her capacity, her attainments, and her virtues. In private life Mrs. Montagu was an example of liberal diſcretion and rational benevolence. Her hand was always extended to the protection of Genius, and the relief of Diſtreſs; but ſhe was careful to diſtinguiſh the objects, and not to laviſh her bounty upon falſe pretenſions. Her magnificent manſion was the reſort of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of her time; and all were emulous to teſtify their eſteem, and pay homage to the endowments of her mind, and the amiable qualities of her heart. Her eſtates, about 10,000l. per annum, devolve to her nephew, Mr. M.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Colonel Edmonſtoun, of Newtown.

27. Mr. Wagur, formerly a poulterer at Aldgate, hung himſelf at his houſe on Stepney-green.

In Dean-ſtreet, Soho, Mrs. Wray, wife of Capt. W. of the royal navy, and daughter of the late Luke Ideſon, eſq.

At Hambledon, Bucks, Miſs Weſton, daughter of the late Robert W. eſq.

Mr. William Sutton, of the Newark, at Leiceſter.

Aged 78, Mrs. Dixon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

28. At Exeter, Mrs. William Buller, relict of the Biſhop of Exeter.

In Down-ſtreet, Mrs. Gunning, widow of Gen. G.

At Hackney wick, after a few hours illneſs, the lady of Col. Beaufoy, of the Tower Hamlets militia.

At her ſon's houſe, in Windmill-ſtreet, Rathbone-place, in her 93d year, Mrs. Sarah Edwards.

At Iſleworth, Middleſex, in her 86th year, Mrs. Chriſtian Parry.

29. At Cheltenham, Zachary Bayly Edwards, eſq. of Chalcot-houſe, Wilts.

Suddenly, Mr. Joſeph Hancock, of Pilton, Somerſet, auctioneer.

At Woodford, Eſſex, Mr. James Green, of Spitalfields, builder.

At Iſlington, in his 66th year, Mr. John Curtis, formerly of Fleet-ſtreet, bookſeller, but many years retired from buſineſs.

At the hot wells, Briſtol, the Rev. Dr. Burckhardt, miniſter of the German Lutheran congregation in the Savoy.

At Kilwinning, aged 102, and in full poſſeſſion of all her ſenſes, Janet Dunlop. She had been confined to bed for the laſt 25 years of her life; and during all that time prayers were regularly offered up for her in the pariſh-church.

30. At Coleraine, in Ireland, James Fletcher, eſq. late of Bengal.

At Paradikes, near Edinburgh, Mr. John Still, merchant, of Greenock.

At Witham Friary, Mr. Benj. Muſſell.

At Margate, after three days illneſs, John Jenkins, eſq. formerly one of the chief clerks in the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

31. John Perkins, eſq. banker, and alderman of Huntingdon.

Mrs. Johnſton, wife of William Glen J. eſq. of Upper Guildford-ſtreet.

At the dowager Viſcounteſs Powerſcourt's, in Dublin, Miſs Harriet Wingfield, daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent, Viſcount Powerſcourt.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Wm. Steel, merchant.

At Coldſtream, Miſs Anne Redpath, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Geo. R. miniſter of the Goſpel at Stitchell.

Lately, at Grenada, of the yellow fever, Edward-Henry Campbell, eſq. lieutenant of the 27th foot.

By accounts from Jamaica we are informed of the death of the Rev. Mr. Bethune, the miſſionary, and Mr. Clarke, the catechiſt, who ſailed from Leith a few months ago. Mr. Clarke was ſeized with the fever about 8 days after their arrival, and died after a fortnight's illneſs. Mr. Bethune was taken ill on the 30th of May, and died on the 5th of June. Before theſe unfortunate events, the prejudices that had been excited againſt the miſſionaries were beginning to ſubſide, and they were in general well received.—The particulars are alſo received of the death of the Rev. Peter Greig, the miſſionary to Africa. Seven men of the Foulah nation came to pay their reſpects to Mr. Greig on the 31ſt of January. He received them with the greateſt kindneſs, and, with a view of conciliating them, amuſed them with a ſight of various European articles. He allowed three of them to ſleep in his houſe, when theſe wretches, filled with the inſatiable deſire of getting poſſeſſion of the things they had ſeen, inhumanly murdered Mr. Greig in the night, and carried off the articles. The Foulahs were purſued by the people of Candia, moſt of the property recovered, and four of the ruffians brought to Freeport in chains.

In Jamaica: At Falmouth, after a few hours illneſs, Capt. John Hamilton. At Lady Mayo's eſtate, in St. John's, Mr. Jn. Taws, planter. In St. Mary's, John Nelſon, eſq. In Montego bay, Mr. Mann, lately arrived. Samuel Barnet, eſq. In Spaniſh town, Rob. Souper Bayley, eſq.

In Charles-town, South Carolina, a victim to the yellow fever, Miſs Fontenelle, who made her *début* many years ago at Covent-garden theatre, and afterwards performed at the Hay-market. In America ſhe played under the name of Mrs. Wilkinſon.

In America, Thomas Parker, who was an active naval officer during the late war, and from whoſe log-book the following hiſtory of himſelf is extracted: "Firſt part of the voyage * pleaſant, with fine breezes and free winds—all ſail ſet. Spoke many veſſels in want of proviſions—ſupplied them freely.—Middle paſſage. Weather variable—ſhort of proviſions—ſpoke ſeveral of the above veſſels our ſupplies had enabled to refit—made ſignals of diſtreſs—they up-helm and bore away †.—Latter part. Boiſterous, with contrary winds—current of Adverſity ſetting hard to leeward—towards the end of the paſſage it cleared up—with the quadrant of Honeſty had an obſervation—corrected and made up my reckoning, and, after a paſſage of 50 years, came-to in Mortality road, with the calm, unruffled ſurface of the ocean of Eternity in view."

At Paris, aged 85, Ailly, the friend of Franklin, and the counſellor of Turgot.

At Newry, in Ireland, Lieut.-col. Tompkins, of the 6th dragoon-guards, only ſurviving ſon of the late Henry T. eſq. of Weſton Turvile, Bucks.

At Cork, the Rev A. Lamilliere, archdeacon of the dioceſe of Cork.

Rich. Doyle, eſq. of Wellfield, co. Dublin, in the commiſſion of the peace for the ſaid county.

On the commons of Dalkey, near Dublin, aged 103, Bridget Hudſon, a poor woman, well known for her active attendance on ſeveral of the kings of that iſle. She walked to Cabinteely chapel every Sunday; had a good appetite, and retained her faculties to the laſt moment. She lived to bury her fifth huſband, having by the fourth a ſon, Val Tallon, an old experienced fiſher, who lives in the town of Dalkey; and by the fifth, James Hudſon, her younger, who is now 50 years of age, and lives in Mancheſter.

At Morton manſe, in Scotland, Miſs Nicolas Yorſtoun.

* Alluding to the early part of his life.

† Thoſe whom he had formerly befriended now, in his diſtreſs, refuſe him aſſiſtance.

At an advanced age, Mr. Henry Sabine, printer, formerly conductor of the Cheſter Courant. He was one of the compoſitors who, in the year 1762, were arreſted by Government, on a charge of printing Mr. Wilkes's memorable N° 45; on which occaſion Mr. S. and the other compoſitors received 300 l. each, for falſe impriſonment.

At Cheſter, aged 40, the Rev. P. Oliver, M. A. This good man had been ordained a miniſter of the Eſtabliſhed Church, and was, for ſome time, a popular preacher at Birmingham. An imbecile conſtitution obliged him to return to his native air at Cheſter, where he offered to undertake the duties of a church free of any ſalary. As he was then charged with being a little too pious, what the world calls "tinctured with Methodiſm," or "righteous overmuch," his offer was refuſed. Mr. Oliver, thus driven from the pale of the church, fitted up a chapel in the vicinity of Cheſter, at his own expence, where, being an excellent preacher, and, above all, by his exemplary life, he ſoon drew ſuch crowds of followers, that, while he generally was addreſſing a thouſand auditors on a Sunday, the circumjacent churches exhibited a melancholy paucity indeed—paſtors without people, and ſhepherds without flocks.

At Salton, near Malton, co. York, at the houſe of J. Dawker, eſq. in whoſe family he had reſided for ſeveral years, as private tutor, the Rev. George Will. He was learned, pious, benevolent, and charitable; in the limited circle of his acquaintance he lived reſpected and eſteemed, and died, in his 30th year, much regretted.

At York, Alexander Mather, above 40 years an eminent preacher in connexion with the Rev. J. Weſley.

At Newcaſtle, in Staffordſhire, whither he went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. J. Willer, miniſter of the Proteſtant diſſenting congregation at Burton-upon-Tr.

In the workhouſe belonging to the townſhip of Weſt Derby, aged 103, Anne Fletcher; and, in the ſame workhouſe, aged 106, Henry Wilſon.

At Clixby, near Caiſtor, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, wife of Mr. W. of that place, and daughter of the late Mr. Benton, of Barton-upon-Humber.

Suddenly, at Malton, Mr. G. Witty, well known as one of the firſt horſe-dealers in the North of England.

At Waltham, co. Leiceſter, aged 55, Mr. Richard Morriſon, grocer and draper.

At Weeton, near Harewood, aged 88, J. Craven, farmer, late of King's-lane, Leeds.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Parkinſon, of Norborough, near Market Deeping.

Aged 78, Mr. Wm. Billet, of Eagle, near Lincoln, farmer.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Blow, of Lincoln, widow of Mr. Thomas B. who formerly kept the Crown inn.

At Eaſt Retford, co. Nottingham, aged 84, R. Hutchinſon, eſq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.—Alſo, at the ſame place, very ſuddenly, Sampſon Moſman, eſq. another of the aldermen thereof. And Mrs. Bellman, mercer, &c.

Aged 78, Mr. Mat. Hart, formerly a ſhoemaker of conſiderable buſineſs at Nottingh.

Mr. Sam. Everington, of Duke-ſtr. London, one of the burgeſſes of Nottingham.

At Godeby, co. Leiceſter, far advanced in years, Mrs. Drake, mother of Capt. Manners, of Godeby; and of the lady whoſe death is recorded in the next article.

Mrs. Thoroton, of Screveton, near Bingham, co. Nottingham.

Mr. Cha. Doughty, of Balderton, Notts.

Mr. Gervas Smart, of Nottingham.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Tofts, of the Crown and Woolpack near Trinity church, Cambridge, which ſhe had kept 56 years.

At Dorcheſter, Mr. John Holmes.

At Fordington, Miſs Samways.

Mr. John Jeffery, writing-maſter, of Weymouth; a man greatly eſteemed, and the laſt of the family, of Weſt Orchard.

At Gainſborough, in an advanced age, Mrs. Gun, widow, and one of the people called Quakers.

At Preſton-Candover, Hants, Mrs. Hall, wife of Thomas H. eſq.

At Bury, Richard Pottanger, eſq.

At Clanneborough, aged 91, Rev. Rich. Freke, M. A. of King's coll. Cambridge, 1735, rector of Beaford, Devon.

At Ayſton, near Uppingham, aged 81, Mr. Francis Hillam, farmer; the fourth perſon, of the ſame age, who has died in that town within a ſhort time.

At Sculcoats, in the Eaſt riding of Yorkſhire, Lieut.-col. George Thompſon, late of the 60th foot.

In extreme agony, from having accidentally ſwallowed a ſmall bit of lint wet with aquafortis, which he meant to apply to a hollow tooth that ached, T. Flory, a farmer's ſervant at Ottley, co. York.

At Hornby-hall, in his 78th year, Alexander Hoſkins, eſq.

At Hagley, co. Worceſter, Mrs. Phœbe Hodgetts, a maiden lady.

Mrs. Reeve, of Highland hill, Alceſter.

In a very advanced age, Mrs. Fullwood, relict of Richard F. eſq. formerly of White Lady Aſton.

At Swangrove, near Badminton, in his 72d year, Mr. William Stinchcombe; who had ſpent 60 years of his life in the ſervice of the late and preſent Dukes of Beaufort.

Mr. Prickett, of Chapel-houſe, co. Oxf.

At Coleſhill, aged 39, Tho. Mallie, eſq.

At Harrowgate, Mrs. Waddington, wife of the Rev. Thomas W. prebendary of Ely, and the eldeſt daughter of the Biſhop of that dioceſe.

At Abingdon, Berks, aged 83, Lawrence Spicer, eſq.

At

At Tetbury, aged 106 years and 10 months, Ambroſe Bennett; who had been a common ſoldier near 60 years, and fought in many battles in the reigns of Queen Anne, George II. and III.

At Northaw, of the injury he received from two footpads, labouring men in the neighbourhood, who had way-laid him, knowing he had been receiving the Duke's rents, Mr. England, ſteward to the Duke of Leeds. One of them has ſince been executed at Hertford, and the other tranſported for life.

At Briſtol hot wells, Jn. Granville, eſq. captain in the Staffordſhire militia.

Aged 52, Mr. Thorpe, a reſpectable farmer, of Gedney, co. Lincoln.

In her 89th year, Mary Ogden, of Failſworth, the mother of 7 children, grandmother of 44, great-grandmother of 100.

Mrs. Hardy, wife of Simon H. eſq. of Huntingdon.

Mr. Rob. Wheeler, of Ayleſbury, Bucks, formerly a grocer there, but had retired many years from buſineſs. His death was occaſioned by cutting his toe-nail too cloſe, which produced a violent inflammation, ſucceeded by mortification, which terminated his life in a few weeks.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 66, John Gilbert, maſter mariner.

Thomas Hawkes, of Spalding, one of the people called Quakers.

Aged 43, Mary Muſket, of Newton-Flotman, one of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Saxondale, near Bingham, Notts, Mr. Francis Foſter, farmer, &c.

At Manea, co. Cambridge, aged 97, Mr. Robert Golding.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Maule, relict of the Rev. George Maule, M. A. rector of Caſtle Aſhby, co. Northampton, and mother of the Rev. John Maule, M. A. rector of Greenford, Middleſex.

At the ſeat of Gen. Rowley, at Binfield, Berks, advanced in age, Arthur Carr, eſq.

At New-hall nunnery, by Chelmsford, Eſſex, the Hon. Charlotte Clifford. She was ſecond daughter of Hugh third Lord Clifford, and ſiſter of the fourth, and great aunt of the preſent, Lord; and was, as well as her ſiſters Mary and Preſton, a Benedictine nun at Ghent, and ſuperior of the nunnery of the ſame order lately eſtabliſhed under the patronage of Lords Clifford, Petre, &c. in the old palace of Henry VIII. (of which ſee before, p. 433).

At Kendall, in Epping, at a very advanced age, John Dickins, eſq. regiſtrar to the Lord Chancellor.

At Clapham, Surrey, in her 87th year, Mrs. Rayner, relict of John R. eſq. late of Sunbury, Middleſex, and nearly related, in her own perſon, to ſome of the firſt families in England.

Aged 6 months, the infant child of Admiral Waldegrave. On a ſtrange nurſe attempting to take it from the arms of its mother, it was ſeized with convulſions, and, notwithſtanding every effort of medical aid, ſpeedily expired.

Mr. Abraham, of High-ſtreet, St. Giles's; the circumſtances attending whoſe death ought to be communicated to the publick. He was found, wholly inſenſible, under a coach at the coach-ſtand the corner of King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury. The watchmen and other perſons who conveyed him to St. Giles's watch-houſe concluded that he was in a ſtate of intoxication, but that was by no means the caſe. He was ſubject to fits, and it is probable that in one of theſe paroxyſms he had fallen. There was a ſevere contuſion on his forehead, which, it is ſuppoſed, was in conſequence of the force with which his head fell upon the wheel. In his pockets were ſeveral letters, the ſuperſcriptions of which denoted his reſidence; but though the wound on his head, and the great effuſion of blood, pointed out the neceſſity of an immediate application to his friends, and for chirurgical aſſiſtance, he was ſuffered to remain, for ſeveral hours, at the watch-houſe, and it was only on the probable danger of a ſpeedy death, that the leaſt intimation was given to his friends. In this lamentable condition his wife and family came juſt in time to witneſs his end. If proper aſſiſtance had been adminiſtered in time to the deceaſed, it is probable that he might now be living to protect his family. In conſequence of this barbarous neglect, the ſuperior officers of the pariſh have very properly reſolved, that, in ſimilar caſes, the perſon ſhall be immediately conveyed to his home, or to the work-houſe; and if to the latter place, that the medical attendants of the pariſh ſhall be inſtantly called to the ſpot; a poor amends for ſuch ſhameful neglect of a fellow-creature.—Mr. A. was once a very conſiderable ſlop-ſeller in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and poſſeſſed great property, but was induced by a friend to embark in a project which nearly ruined him. This was an extenſive tannery, to be conducted by a ſteam-engine and expenſive works, fitted up on the ſite of the manſion houſe of the Proctor family at Totenham, which, on the failure of Mr. A. were ſold piecemeal, and the houſe purchaſed, 1799, by Mr. Andrews, Blackwell-hall factor. By induſtry and prudence, he had recovered from the ſhock, and, though without the proſpect of obtaining his former rank in life, was able to ſupport his family in eaſe and comfort, when this melancholy accident, and the ſubſequent miſconduct of the people who had him in their care, put an end to his life.

Sept..... At Briſtol, Mr. Thomas Rutter, an eminent miniſter among the people called Quakers. He was a man whoſe freedom, independence, and purity of ſpirit, were not leſs manifeſt in his doctrine than

than in his life. Having felt the power, and imbibed the vivifying ſpirit, of Chriſtianity, he could ſpeak with propriety of the pureſt emanations of it; and, being bleſſed with a liberal mind and an enlarged underſtanding, he would often expatiate, with much critical acumen, on the beauty, ſublimity, and excellency, of the ſacred writings. He has left an amiable widow and young family, who will long feel and lament their irreparable loſs.

Sept. 1. At Brighthelmſtone, Miſs Brice, of Cheapſide.

Mr. Henry Watkins, auctioneer, more than 40 years an inhabitant of the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn. His ſon is the evening lecturer of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt.

At Speenhamland, Berks, in his 60th year, Edward Sheppard, eſq. one of the deputy-lieutenants for that county, and many years adjutant of the Berkſh militia.

Aged 81, the Rev. Dey Syer, D. D. rector of Kedington and Wratting, and many years an acting magiſtrate for the county of Suffolk. He was of Caius coll. Cambridge; B. A. 1742; M. A. 1746; S. T. P. 1767. The former living is in the gift of the Rev. Temple Chevalier, clerk; the latter was the Doctor's own.

2. At Muncaſter-houſe, in his 87th year, John Ray pond, eſq. of Bedford ſquare. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Chigwell, Eſſex. He has left his fortune to his nephews and nieces, except ſome trifling legacies.

At Langton, co. York, Leonard Smelt, eſq. lately appointed deputy-ranger of Richmond park; in which he is ſucceeded by the Counteſs-dowager of Mansfield.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Boddy, wife of Mr. John B. ſurgeon in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At her father's houſe, after a few days illneſs, Miſs Amelia Mac Arthur, youngeſt daughter of John Mac A. eſq. of York-place, Portman-ſquare. Her remains were interred at Greenwich, in the vault appropriated to the families of officers belonging to the royal hoſpital.

At Wincheſter, Mrs. Whitehead, relict of Wm. W. eſq. of Antigua.

At Farnſfield, in the 60th year of his age, upwards of 40 of which he had devoted to the ſervice of his king and country, and ever acquitted himſelf with honour and integrity, Lt. Tho. Hitchborne, of 12th ft.

At her houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mary dowager Lady Walſingham. She was daughter of William Cowper, eſq. of the Park, near Hertford; and married, Nov. 12, 1743, to William De Grey, created Lord Walſingham 1780, by whom ſhe had two ſons, the eldeſt died an infant, and a daughter, married to Joſ. Windham, eſq.

3. At Chelſea, Richard Capper, eſq. a bencher of Lincoln's inn.

In Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, William Brymer, eſq.

On his road to London, Gen. Ruſſell Manners, colonel of his Majeſty's 26th regiment of light dragoons.—He had a particular preſentiment of his death ſeveral days before his deceaſe. He had been for ſome weeks at South-end for the benefit of his health; but finding himſelf ſeized extremely ill while taking his morning ride, he ſet off for London alone, to get medical advice. When he reached Billericay, in Eſſex, he ſtopped at an inn, and ordered a bed. He told the landlord, that he apprehended he ſhould never reach London, and ſhould die in his houſe; and then made himſelf known. The landlord, ſeeing a man of ſuch conſequence without ſervant or equipage, wrote up to the War-office. The intelligence was immediately communicated to his family, who ſet off with the beſt medical aſſiſtance. The hand of death was upon him; and, after living juſt long enough to experience the tenderneſs, affection, and kindneſs, of his relatives, he expired.—The General, on the 23d of May, ſhot a highwayman dead near Wade's mill (ſee p. 476).

In his 87th year, Albany Wallis, eſq. of Norfolk-ſtreet, in the Strand, an eminent ſolicitor, in partnerſhip with Mr. Troward. He was a man, who, by the exertion of indefatigable induſtry and phlegmatic prudence, acquired a very conſiderable fortune in the law. His abilities were of a very inferior kind; but he had learned the policy of ſilence, and, therefore, it was generally conceived, while he was ſo taciturn in ſociety, that "more was meant than met the ear." The only act of his life that ſeems entitled to the notice of mankind, was his raiſing a monument to the memory of Garrick; a tribute to the genius of that great and unrivalled actor, which ought to have come from his own family, and the omiſſion of which will entail eternal diſgrace upon the perſon from whom ſuch a mark of admiration, gratitude, and affection, was on all hands expected. This homage, however, was rendered by Albany Wallis, who was reported to have paid his addreſſes to the relict of that excellent actor, and who, it was ſuppoſed, having been rejected, raiſed this monument alluded to from motives of pique, that reflections might be thrown upon her for neglecting ſuch a proper offering of duty and regard. Albany Wallis, however, was of too cold and œconomical a temper to be capable of ſuch an expenſive revenge: but he was not inſenſible to fame; and he knew that his name would be eternally recorded with that of the brighteſt ornament of the Engliſh ſtage. It is indeed poſſible that he might have been in ſome degree attached to the memory of Garrick, who certainly recommended him in his profeſſion when he was comparatively obſcure, and whoſe counte-

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nance and protection moſt probably contributed in a great meaſure to his pecuniary acquiſitions. Upon the whole, it may be ſaid of Albany Wallis, that, though he had neceſſarily many acquaintances, his temper and character were not likely to conciliate many friends.—He has left his large fortune, between 70 and 80,000l. to Lady Bailey, of Pall-mall, for life; and, after her death, to Col. B. her ſon, who has taken his name. Mr. W. had ſeveral ſiſters' children and other near relations in indigent circumſtances, of whom he has taken no other notice than by giving 500l. to his heirs at law. Lady Bailey, it is ſaid, has refuſed to act as an executrix under the will of her late liberal friend; and Mr. Troward has likewiſe declined the ſame act of repreſentative duty, being a claimant on the eſtate to the amount of 30,000l.

4. At Laneton grange, Durham, the Counteſs-dowager of Darlington, ſiſter to the Earl of Lonſdale (ſee pp. 187, 281).

Aged 84, the widow Briggs, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Lincoln.

At Hoxton-ſquare, Mrs. Finch, widow of Mr. Jn. F. of Clement's-la. Lombard-ſtr.

In Fitzroy-ſtr. Fitzroy-ſq. Mrs. Anne Pitt.

In her 17th year, Miſs Harriet Foſs, the eldeſt ſurviving daughter of E. S. Foſs, eſq. ſolicitor, Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand, and under-ſheriff to Mr. Alderman Cadell.

5. At his chambers in the Middle Temple, in his 80th year, John Applebee, eſq.

John Foot, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

In Ely-place, Holborn, Matth. Cowper, eſq. ſen. late of Gibraltar.

At Bradford, aged 84, Mr. Wm. Hoſier.

At Leith, Mr. James Spittal, joint depute-ſhoremaſter.

6. In Cheſterfield, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. John Maſſey, jun.

7. Aged upwards of 80, Mr. T. Hatterſley, many years a verger of Ely cathedral.

Mr. Hatch, farmer, &c. of Northney, in the iſle of Ely.

At Mansfield, aged 74, Mrs. Sims, relict of Mr. J. S. who formerly kept the Blackmoor's Head inn at Nottingham.

8. Mr. Pate, miller, of Haddenham, in the iſle of Ely.

Mrs. Treſlove, wife of Thomas T. eſq. of Brompton.

Aged 69, John Tallon, eſq. alderman of the borough of Lancaſter.

9. At Holyport, near Maidenhead, in his 85th year, James Hayes, eſq. a bencher of the Inner Temple, formerly one of his Majeſty's juſtices for North Wales. He was of King's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1737; M.A. 1741.

Aged 9 months, Henry-Edward Mackworth, ſon of Sir Digby M. bart. of Reading.

Advanced in age, at Birchholme, near Cheſterfield, Mrs. Charlotte Hunloke.

In his 36th year, Mr. William Judſon, attorney, of Beverley, co. York.

10. At Belpar, Miſs Woodward, late of Southwell, co. Nottingham.

At her houſe at Barn Elms, after a very ſhort illneſs, Lady Hoare, relict of the late Sir Richard H. bart.

11. At Glaſgow, John Douglas, eſq. of Miller-ſtreet.

At his lodgings in Half-moon-ſtreet, Richard Hayward, eſq. late a ſtatuary in Piccadilly; whoſe performances in the line of his profeſſion, diſperſed throughout the kingdom, ſhew him to have been an admirable maſter of the old ſchool. He was a kind, intelligent, and warm friend, to many who will long deplore his loſs.

12. William Kirkby, eſq. late of Kirkella, formerly an attorney of Hull.

In his 38th year, after a few days illneſs of a violent fever, the Rev. John Calland, rector of Bentworth, Hants, and one of the prebendaries of Chicheſter. He was of Trinity college, Oxford; M. A. 1787.

13. At her houſe in Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Eleonora dowager Lady Saltoun.

14. Rev. Thomas Marſham, of Hatfield, Herts, many years rector of Alwalton, co. Huntingdon, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. He was of King's college, Camb.; B. A. 1755, M. A. 1758.

Aged 77, Mr. W. Lieuſley, of Claypole, an eminent farmer and grazier. He went to bed in apparent good health the preceding evening.

At Brompton, Samuel Sandbach, eſq. upwards of 30 years a planter in the iſland of Grenada, and a member of the honourable council thereof.

At her houſe in Derby, in her 90th year, Mrs. Wilmot, relict of the Rev. Richard W. D. D. of Morley, co. Derby.

15. At Cheſter, after a long illneſs, aged 25, the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, eldeſt ſon of the Right Hon. Lord K.

At Doncaſter, Mrs. Eyre, relict of Anthony E. eſq. of Grove, co. Nottingham.

16. At Newmarket, in his 85th year, W. Vernon, eſq. the father of the turf, and upwards of 50 years diſtinguiſhed as a ſporting man. He married Lord Oſſory's mother, by whom he had three daughters, viz. the preſent Lady Warwick, Mrs. Smith, and one unmarried. He is believed to have firſt introduced into England the forcing of peach and other fruits on hot walls, of which he had ſome capital ones at Newmarket.

At her 75th year, Mrs. Madox, wife of Eraſmus M. eſq. of Vanbrugh fields, Blackheath, Kent.

In the prime of life, Mr. John Hannah, of Lincoln, attorney.

17. At Fynney, near Leek, co. Stafford, in her 17th year, Miſs Octavia-Auguſta Fynney, eldeſt daugh. of Fielding-Beſt F. eſq.; and, on the 21ſt, her remains were depoſited in the family-vault in the chan-

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cel of the church of Cheddleton. She was ſuddenly ſeized with a fever in her head on Monday the 11ſt, which baffled every medical effort, to the inexpreſſible grief of her diſconſolate friends.

18. At Garſcadden houſe, in Scotland, James Colquhoun, eſq.

Mr. Benjamin Dunn, jun. ſolicitor, of New Broad-ſtreet.

Of apoplexy, Mr. John Willows, hoſier, of Leiceſter.

19. In his 79th year, Mr. Anth. Brown, of Lower Thames-ſtreet.

At Cheltenham, Lady Clarke, of Glouceſter-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, relict of Sir Simon C. bart. of Jamaica.

At Newland, near Ramſgate, Miſs Bedford, eldeſt daugh. of the late Gilbert B. eſq.

20. At his apartments in Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand, Lieut.-col. Wm. Potts, of 10th foot.

21. At Epſom, Surrey, aged 78, John Brathwaite, eſq. many years agent for the iſland of Barbados.

At Wallingford, Berks, Mr. Peter Wells, of the Adelphi, many years principal of the firm of Wells and Co. haberdaſhers, Fleet-ſtr.

22. In Wimpole-ſtreet, the infant daughter of the Hon. Major Carleton.

In Parliament-ſtreet, Mrs. Bloxam, wife of William B. eſq.

At Ruſſel farm, Herts, Lady Diana Capel, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of William Earl of Eſſex, and aunt to the preſent Earl.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

June HAY-MARKET.

13. The Heir at-Law—The Jew and the Doctor. [Sorrento.
14. Blue Devils—The Jew—The Caſtle of
16. Inkle and Yarico—*'Tis all a Farce.*
17. Zorinſki—Ditto. 18. Sighs—Ditto.
19. The Surrender of Calais—Ditto.
20. The Heir-at-Law—The Flitch of Bacon.
21. 'Tis all a Farce—Inkle and Yarico—Fortune's Frolick.
23. Sighs—The Jew and the Doctor.
24. Zorinſki—'Tis all a Farce.
25. Sighs—Fortune's Frolick.
26. The Surrender of Calais—'Tis all a
27. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto. [Farce.
28. The Jew—The Agreeable Surprize.
30. The Heir-at-Law—The Flitch of Bacon.

July 1. Peeping Tom—Fortune's Frolick—The Agreeable Surprize.
2. Blue Devils—The Jew and the Doctor—*Obi; or, Three-finger'd Jack.*
3. 'Tis all a Farce—Fortune's Frolick—
4. Sighs—Obi. [Ditto.
5. Ways and Means—Ditto.
7. The London Hermit—Ditto.
8. The Heir-at-Law—Obi.
9. The Jew—Ditto.
10. The Agreeable Surprize—Fortune's Fro-
11. Sighs—Obi. [lick—Ditto.
12. Peeping Tom—'Tis all a Farce—Ditto.
14. The London Hermit—Ditto.
15. The Tobacconiſt—*The Point of Honour*—The Flitch of Bacon.
16. The Point of Honour—Obi.
17. Ditto—Ditto. 18. Ditto—Ditto.
19. Ditto—Ditto. 21. Sighs—Ditto.
22. Ditto—Ditto. 23. Ditto—Ditto.
24. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto. [Sorrento.
25. The Point of Honour—The Caſtle of
26. Blue Devils—The Point of Honour—The Village Lawyer.
28. The London Hermit—Obi.
29. The Jew and the Doctor—Peeping Tom—
30. The Jew—Obi. ['Tis all a Farce.
31. The Agreeable Surprize—Fortune's Fro-

Aug. 1. Sighs—Obi. [lick—Obi.
2. Inkle and Yarico—Caſtle of Sorrento.
4. The Point of Honour—Obi.
5. The Heir-at-Law—Caſtle of Sorrento.
6. The Point of Honour—Obi.
7. The Iron Cheſt—The Village Lawyer.
8. The Young Quaker—Obi.
9. The Point of Honour—Ditto.
11. Ditto—Ditto.
12. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
13. The London Hermit—'Tis all a Farce.
14. *What a Blunder!*—The Deaf Lover.
15. Ditto—The Guardian.
16. Ditto—The Jew and the Doctor.
18. Ditto—Fortune's Frolick.
19. Ditto—The Iriſhman in London.
20. Ditto—The Priſoner at Large.
21. Blue Devils—The Point of Honour—The Caſtle of Sorrento.
22. What a Blunder!—Obi.
23. The Mountaineers—Roſina.
25. What a Blunder!—Obi.
26. The Heir-at-Law—The Poor Soldier.
27. What a Blunder!—The Liar.
28. The Point of Honour—Obi. [prize.
29. Cambro-Britons—The Agreeable Sur-
30. The London Hermit—Obi.

Sept. 1. The Point of Honour—*The Review*;
2. Sighs—Ditto. [*or, The Wags of Windſor.*
3. The Birth-Day—Obi.
4. Inkle and Yarico—The Review.
5. The Point of Honour—Ditto.
6. The Jew—Ditto. [rento.
8. The Heir-at-Law—The Caſtle of Sor-
9. Blue Devils—Birth-Day—The Review.
10. The Review—A Mogul Tale—Obi.
11. Ditto—The Deaf Lover—Ditto.
12. Ditto—Fortune's Frolick—Obi.
13. Village Lawyer—The Review—Ditto.
15. The Point of Honour—Obi.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Auguſt 26 to September 23, 1800.

Chriſtened.		Buried.		Between			Between		
Males 775	1432	Males 903	1834	2 and 5	260	50 and 60	135		
Females 657		Females 931		5 and 10	72	60 and 70	99		
Whereof have died under two years old 713				10 and 20	57	70 and 80	70		
Peck Loaf 4s. 6d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 1d.; 4s. 11d.				20 and 30	91	80 and 90	34		
Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d.½ per pound.				30 and 40	141	90 and 100	7		
				40 and 50	147	100			

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 20, 1800.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	112	8	50	0	48	5	33	7	60	2
Surrey	115	10	58	0	61	9	41	0	00	0
Hertford	120	6	56	3	74	0	33	0	65	1
Bedford	130	1	80	4	62	6	28	0	67	2
Hunting.	127	11	00	0	79	6	31	4	51	0
Northam.	119	4	73	6	54	4	34	2	66	0
Rutland	106	6	00	0	75	0	33	0	80	0
Leiceſter	97	2	00	0	68	1	32	8	00	0
Notting.	110	0	00	0	64	3	40	10	97	6
Derby	109	4	00	0	68	6	47	0	85	4
Stafford	107	3	00	0	47	6	35	8	75	2
Salop	102	8	70	8	57	0	37	2	00	0
Hereford	109	10	83	2	57	7	35	2	58	4
Worceſt.	1	5	1	55	3	58	1	33	8	60	4
Warwick	108	6	00	0	57	6	36	0	64	0
Wilts	112	0	62	0	49	4	33	0	66	4
Berks	113	8	57	0	52	9	36	4	64	3
Oxford	120	2	00	0	49	6	33	1	59	8
Bucks	114	8	00	0	58	4	40	0	58	3
Montgo.	96	0	76	8	56	0	32	0	00	0
Brecon	95	2	00	0	39	2	32	0	00	0
Radnor	94	8	00	0	53	0	28	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

107	0	65	1	56	5	33	2	67	2

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

90	4	64	0	48	0	39	6	71	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	116	0	53	0	61	3	37	4	48	3
Kent	118	0	00	0	45	10	28	3	56	9
Suſſex	106	8	56	0	32	0	31	6	00	0
Suffolk	121	7	00	0	56	2	35	0	51	4
Cambrid.	120	3	56	0	50	4	24	4	00	0
Norfolk	107	2	80	0	54	9	32	4	32	0
Lincoln	100	11	68	0	66	3	32	2	00	0
York	91	2	64	0	57	9	35	8	76	3
Durham	102	3	57	9	49	1	34	0	00	0
Northum.	82	4	54	0	46	0	32	4	72	0
Cumberl.	106	9	61	10	57	7	35	1	00	0
Weſtmo.	120	6	68	0	55	0	41	10	00	0
Lancaſt.	101	0	00	0	00	0	41	3	71	4
Cheſter	102	2	00	0	64	7	44	1	00	0
Flint	128	0	00	0	00	0	34	4	00	0
Denbigh	109	4	00	0	66	5	32	0	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	121	0	96	0	56	0	32	4	00	0
Merion.	94	8	75	0	59	1	23	10	00	0
Cardigan	87	4	00	0	48	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	75	8	00	0	45	3	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	96	0	00	0	55	0	20	0	00	0
Glamorg.	86	8	00	0	55	7	24	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	123	8	00	0	66	4	35	6	00	0
Somerſet	118	1	00	0	64	6	31	4	00	0
Monm.	110	2	00	0	66	2	00	0	00	0
Devon	87	8	00	0	44	5	20	8	00	0
Cornwall	77	10	00	0	41	8	23	8	00	0
Dorſet	97	7	00	0	51	7	29	6	66	0
Hants	107	8	00	0	58	8	31	7	56	10

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	102	9	34	8	44	6	33	8	58	3
2	121	2	56	0	55	3	31	6	51	4
3	107	2	80	0	54	9	32	4	65	2
4	91	11	68	0	66	3	32	8	65	2
5	92	3	55	3	47	6	32	9	72	0
6	112	3	63	10	56	6	37	4	65	2
7	101	3	65	9	64	7	42	1	71	4
8	110	2	85	9	60	8	30	1	65	2
9	86	6	65	9	51	3	21	5	65	2
10	118	4	65	9	65	10	33	5	65	2
11	83	2	65	9	42	9	23	0	65	2
12	103	5	65	9	53	11	30	9	59	11
13	88	4	64	0	49	10	39	3	63	7
14	104	0	64	0	52	7	39	10	80	0
15	98	5	64	0	51	7	47	1	66	3
16	83	8	64	0	44	8	38	11	64	0

PRICES of FLOUR, September 22.

Fine	90s. to 00s.	Middling	40s. to 80s.	Horſe Pollard		13s. od.
Seconds	84s. to 86s.	Fine Pollard.	24s. to 28s.	Bran		13s. 0d.
Thirds	80s. to 92s.	Common ditto	14s. to 16s.			

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 68s. od.

PRICE of HOPS.

Kent Pockets	14l. 14s. to 17l. 10s.	Suſſex Pockets	14l. 0s. to 15s. 0l.
Ditto Bags	14l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	14l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	20l. 0s. to 22l. 0s	Eſſex Bags	14l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.

PRICE of HAY AND STRAW, September 19.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 10s. od. to 6l. 16s. 6d. Aver. 5l. 13s. 3d.
Straw 1l. 10s. od. to 2l. 5s. od. Aver. 1l. 17s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Sept. 24, 1800, is 70s. 8d $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 5s. od.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Veal	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 8d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 49s. od. to os. od. Sunderland, oos. od. to oos. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1800.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct	Irish Prizes	Irish Lott. Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28	168¼	65⅛	64⅜	84⅝	98⅛	98⅜	19⅞	5⅞	202½	—	—	—	—	3 pr.	4⅛	96½	63⅜	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
29	170	65⅜	64⅛	84½	98	99⅛	19½	5⅞	202½	2 1/8 pr.	—	64⅛	—	3	4⅛	96½	63⅜	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
30	172	65½	64⅜	85⅛	99⅛	100	19½	5⅞	205	—	—	—	—	3	4⅛	97⅛	64⅛	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
31	Sunday																			
1	173	66⅛	65	85⅜	98⅝	100⅛	—	5⅞	204½	—	—	65⅜	—	1	5⅛	—	65	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
2	—	66⅛	65⅜	85⅜	98⅛	99⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
3	172½	66	65⅛	85⅜	98⅛	100	19⅛	5⅞	204⅛	—	—	—	—	1	5⅛	97½	64⅜	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
4	172	—	64⅝	84⅝	98⅛	99⅛	—	—	204⅛	—	—	65	—	2	5	98	—	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
5	169	—	64⅛	—	97⅝	—	—	—	204½	—	—	—	—	3	4⅜	98	63⅜	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
6	—	—	65	—	98¼	—	—	5⅜	—	—	—	—	—	3	4⅛	97⅛	—	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
7	Sunday																			
8	—	—	64⅞	—	98⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5⅛	—	—	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
9	—	—	65	—	98⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
10	—	—	65⅛	—	98⅜	—	—	—	206½	—	—	—	—	3	5⅛	—	64⅝	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
11	—	—	65⅛	—	99	—	—	—	207⅛	19	71⅛	—	—	4	5⅛	—	64⅝	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
12	—	—	65⅛	—	99⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5⅛	—	64⅞	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
13	—	—	65⅛	—	99⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5⅛	—	—	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
14	Sunday																			
15	—	—	65⅛	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5⅛	—	64½	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
16	174	—	65⅛	—	98⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5⅛	—	64	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
17	—	—	65	—	98⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5⅛	—	64⅞	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
18	—	—	64⅜	—	98⅛	—	—	—	205	—	—	—	—	2	4⅛	—	63⅜	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
19	—	—	64⅜	—	98⅜	99⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4⅛	98	64	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
20	—	—	64⅝	—	98⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4⅛	98⅛	—	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
21	Sunday																			
22	—	—	64⅞	—	98⅛	—	—	—	—	—	70⅜	—	—	2	4⅜	—	—	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
23	—	—	64⅞	—	98⅛	99⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4⅛	—	63⅝	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
24	174	—	64⅝	85	99⅛	—	—	—	207	20	—	64⅞	—	2	4⅛	—	64⅜	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
25	175	—	65⅛	—	99⅛	—	—	—	208	—	70⅜	65⅛	—	3	5	—	64⅛	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
26	174½	—	65⅛	—	99⅛	—	—	—	207	—	—	—	—	3	5⅛	—	64⅛	85	8 8 0	16 12 0
27	174½	—	65⅛	—	99⅛	—	—	—	206⅝	21	71	65½	—	3	5⅛	—	64⅛	85	8 8 0	16 12 0

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